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REFORM; WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL and the Administration having abandoned, until compelled by a wide-spread popular agitation, such as Mr. Bright would love to direct, all idea of introducing a "comprehensive" Reform Bill, the ground has been left clear for amateur and individual Reformers to try their 'prentice hands on smaller measures. In other words, Reform wholesale has been adjourned *sine die*; but Reform by retail, and in small pennyworths, is to be doled out to a callous people, if the present Parliament be in the mood to devote any of its superabundant oratory, or its not very abundant time, to the discussion of such matters. "Thus fades, thus perishes, grows dim and dies," the once mighty question which, a few short years ago, the statesmen of both the great parties who monopolize, turn and turn about, the government of this country, made the battle-cry for the retention or assumption of office. The large mirror that was supposed to reflect all the political wants and wishes of the people has been shivered into fragments by the hands of Lord John and Lord Palmerston; and all the idle and ambitious little boys of Parliament, are scrambling for the bits, to hold them in the sunshine, and dazzle the eyes of the crowd.

Thus the wholesale reformers having retired from business, the retail reformers, or "hucksters," as Mr. Disraeli calls them, are driving what little trade they can. First, there is Mr. Locke King, an old hand, with his bill for extending the county franchise of England and Wales. He was opposed, on Tuesday night, by Mr. Warner, who thought that the whole subject of the representation should be referred to a Select Committee, and so shelved for the present Session; and by Mr. Darby Griffith, who denied the expediency of assimilating the borough and county franchise, and thought it contrary to the spirit of our Parliamentary Constitution that the county franchise should be lower than twenty pounds. He was also opposed by Lord Palmerston in a very friendly and courteous, but most damaging speech; permitted to introduce his measure; but promised the very reverse of support in getting it any further hearing. Secondly, there is a bill by Mr. Edward Baines, leaving the counties alone, but proposing a large extension of the borough franchise, and, thirdly, a bill introduced by the Government [which, however, denies it to be a Reform bill, or in any way connected with the Reform question] for filling up the four vacancies left in the House by the disfranchisement of the peccant boroughs of Sudbury and St. Albans. How many more dribblets are to be set running from the great Reform tank will depend on the course adopted by Parliament on these questions. Meantime the country is remarkably quiescent upon them all, and the only excitement that has been got up is in reference to the Ministerial measure, which naturally interests the two boroughs that are to be deprived once for all of a right they have abused; and the counties and boroughs to which the Government proposes to transfer the privilege.

Sudbury and St. Alban's complain, like Cain, that the punishment inflicted upon them is greater than they can bear. For twenty years, Sudbury, which formerly sent two Members to Parliament, has been unrepresented, and its Mayor and authorities allege that a new generation has arisen in the interval, which ought not to be punished for the venality of its fathers. They, therefore, claim the restitution of their franchise, and promise better behaviour for the future. The same plea is advanced, but with less force, by St.

Alban's, for that place has not endured the anguish of the political purgatory to which it has been consigned for its iniquities, for half the time of its elder brother in ill-doing. Yet it makes as loud a cry as it can, while both boroughs complain that they should be singled out for punishment, amid a host of other offenders, whose misdeeds are as notorious as the noonday sun to Whigs and Tories, to every local attorney and agent, and to every club in London. Sudbury and St. Alban's forget, however, that their offence was not so much their corruption as their clumsiness or silliness in allowing it to be found out. Corruption in English small boroughs is allowed in the code of politics, on the same principle that robbery was allowed to the small boys of Sparta. The crime lies not in the theft but in the discovery; and thus, notwithstanding the allegation of these twin unsavouries, that they are not more unsavoury than their neighbours, we fear that they must make up their minds to be scape-goats for the electoral sins of the people. They may cry but no man will regard them; and the less noise they make the better for the decency of their sacrifice.

The distribution of the four seats is a compromise framed to catch as large a ministerial majority as possible. Two seats to populous counties, or divisions of counties, and two seats to populous and rising towns or districts: nothing would seem, on a first glance, to be fairer or more equitable. But the scheme does not stand investigation if looked at by the light of any recognised principle. If two boroughs are to be disfranchised because they are small, unimportant, and corrupt, the simple remedy would be to enfranchise two other boroughs, basing their claims to the privilege upon their size, wealth, and population. Chelsea and Birkenhead, with two members each, in place of Sudbury and St. Albans, would be the adjustment of the case that would be most in accordance with the interests of the whole people, and with what Mr. Darby Griffith calls the "spirit of the constitution." Yorkshire and Lancashire are already represented, and can well afford to wait for additional members until the country takes Lord John Russell's advice, and by a wide spread popular agitation compels the Government to introduce a Reform Bill that shall provide for them according to their wealth and population, in common with the other great centres of industry and commerce. At present there is no "call" to give the counties any increase of representation, and if it be determined to divide the four vacant seats among four different places, there are boroughs that have as great a claim as Chelsea and Birkenhead.

Why, for instance, should not such a congeries of towns as exists upon the south bank of the Clyde opposite Glasgow, including the Gorbals, Tradeston, Hutchesontown, Govan, and half a dozen others, and numbering about a hundred thousand inhabitants, put in a claim for one of the vacant seats? And why should not Staleybridge, or some other rising town, the growth of our railway system, prefer a claim for another? But whatever may be the fate of this ministerial measure, and of the other small reforms which individual members of Parliament have introduced, or may yet introduce during the session, let no one imagine that there is an end of the Reform question, or that such petty instalments will satisfy the common sense and the just requirements of the great bulk of the people. There is a time of financial trouble ahead of us. There is a deficient revenue, not to be brought up to the mark of an absolutely necessary expenditure without an increase of the unpopular and oppressive Income Tax. The leaders of both parties will yet find to their cost that it was unwise to sneer



at Reform, and put on the screw of taxation at one and the same time. They may also find that it was unwise, if not wicked, to court popular agitation. Having sown the storm, shall they not reap the whirlwind?

THE INCOME TAX.

MR. GLADSTONE, the hitherto triumphant Chancellor of the Exchequer, has received a check in his career of victory. The financial Achilles has been wounded in his vulnerable heel. Armed in a strong panoply of contempt for Reform, the Administration of which he forms so brilliant a part has been pierced through a crack in its armour; and been taught by the pangs of a parliamentary defeat at this early period of the session, the much-needed lesson—that although we live in a time of political apathy, and care little about abstract notions and theories of government, there are questions that touch us very nearly, and that those questions, as in the days of old, are questions of the pocket. In commenting in this journal on the 2nd inst. on the prospects of the Session then about to commence, we took occasion to warn Mr. Gladstone against the danger he would incur, if, like his predecessors, he pertinaciously refused to make any distinction in the incidence of the Property and Income Tax, between realized and precarious income. An opportunity was afforded him on Tuesday last, by the motion of Mr. Hubbard, to set himself right with public opinion on this vital question. He refused to avail himself of it, and the result was the defeat of the Government by a majority of 131 against 127.

It is to be hoped that the Administration will profit by the rebuke; and that Mr. Gladstone will even yet reconsider the principles enunciated in his speech in reply to Mr. Hubbard. Whenever any Chancellor of the Exchequer, during the last eighteen years, has been asked to make a distinction between Property and Income, the ready and flippant reply has always been that the tax was but a temporary one, and that it was, therefore, of no use to refine too much, or to strive to do difficult and inconvenient justice. But this plea is no longer available. It was a bad plea from the beginning; but when it is admitted on all hands, and is as obvious to the trading and professional classes as to everybody else, that the tax never will be abolished, but must take its place as a permanent source of national revenue, the plea becomes both untenable and insulting. The whole question was exceedingly well put on Tuesday by Mr. Hubbard, in his masterly and temperate speech, in moving for a select committee, and very weakly replied to by Mr. Gladstone in opposing the motion. Not all the arguments of all the casuists and special pleaders in the world will ever be able to convince the hard-working man, whose capital lies in his intellect and in his education—or, in other words—in his brains,—that it is wise, expedient, or honest on the part of the Government, to tax the precarious produce of his skill and genius at the same ratio as realized property, derived from the funds, from land, from houses, or from interest of capital.

The trader or the professional man feels that he is robbed by the Government; and when he reads speeches like that of Mr. Gladstone, he feels at the same time that he is insulted by political pedagogueism, which, puffed up with abstract theories, complacently persists in error to save itself the trouble of doing justice. Mr. Gladstone said a true word in jest when he corrected himself as regards the "attachment" which he asserted the people to feel for this tax—not the attachment of the bridegroom for the bride—but that of the captive to the chariot wheels of his conqueror. If Mr. Gladstone thinks that the professional men of Great Britain, the very cream of the intellect of our age, will patiently submit—we do not say to the ponderous jocosity—but to the studied and haughty ill treatment which it not inaptly describes, he mistakes the feeling of the age, and may wreck the ship of which he has undertaken to be the pilot.

That the tax never can be either popular or fair is no argument why it should not be made as little oppressive as it can, or why statesmen, worthy of the name, should not yield to the feeling and the instinct of so important a component of the nation as those affected by "Schedule D." Mr. Gladstone says, "There is no doubt that ALL the roguery of the country lurks in the folds of that schedule," a phrase which would have been more correct, as well as in better taste, if for the words "all the roguery" he had substituted "much of the roguery." But if the statement, even so qualified, were true, does it not show that the roguery of the Government creates the roguery of the people? Does it not prove that the professional and trading classes feel that their rulers and the parliament which does their bidding is obstinately and wilfully unjust? and that they meet the wrong, which they can neither prevent nor punish, by evasions which, under such circumstances, they deem to be justified by the law of self-preservation? Does it not prove that they think it no discredit and no immorality to cheat a Government which cheats them? and that a Government of financial doctrinaires—all brains and no heart—all figures and no principles—is doing what it can to demoralize the whole tone of society? The worst part of the case as it at present stands is that the Income and Property Tax must not only be retained, but must be increased very largely to maintain the credit of the country, unless we return to the old and all but exploded system of indirect

taxation, which has been proved, over and over again, to be far less productive to the revenue than it is injurious to manufactures and commerce.

To persist in the impolicy of the pitiless exactions of schedule D, without increasing the tax, is bad enough, but to persist in it when the tax shall have been raised, as there is but too much reason to expect it must ultimately be, to fourteen or even eighteen pence in the pound, may be fatal to any Government that attempts it, and to things far more valuable than any administration whatsoever. Mr. Gladstone deprecates popular excitement on this question, and, differing from Lord John Russell and his other colleagues, who invite it on the subject of reform in Parliament, warns us of "the great social dangers which arise from agitation." But if agitation be good for obtaining Reform in Parliament, it may also be good for obtaining Reform in Finance; and unless Mr. Gladstone be wise enough to yield on this matter ere it be too late, there may come an agitation which may be sufficiently strong to carry both objects. Such an agitation is much to be deplored, but if it unfortunately arises, the whole guilt of it will lie with the statesmen who blindly or insolently provoked it.

THE SALE OF CHURCH LIVINGS.

IF St. Peter and Simon Magus were on earth now, which would be the most astounded? It would not be St. Peter at Simon Magus, but Simon Magus at the modern St. Peter. The Church herself, in this latter age, has gone so much beyond Simon the sorcerer in her spiritual speculations, that even he might be expected to blush at her pecuniary investments, and to blame himself for having been overscrupulous. He would have purchased only the power of conferring the Holy Ghost—no substantive gain; but the Simonists of the present day have greatly improved upon the example, for they take care to combine always a material consideration of no light significance with their holy purchases. He wanted to buy a gift which he might bestow upon souls—they trade with the souls themselves. *Facilis est descensus Averno.*

The trade which is carried on by the sale and purchase of Church Livings, which is in itself the most nefarious, as it is the most unholy, of all traffic, has now become so common, and we have grown to be so accustomed to it, that we have almost lost the sense of its enormity. It is a sort of every-day affair: it has, indeed, reached such a pitch that it is quite time the public voice should be raised against it. We can hardly look into a paper without seeing it announced that some Living or other is in the market; and then all the recommendations and appreciative accidents of the Living are set forth,—such as that the parish is small, the neighbourhood good for society, or for fishing, or, it may be, for hunting, the country around beautiful, the duty of the church light, and last, but not least, that the age of the incumbent is now seventy-nine! Were it not that our moral sense soon becomes dulled and insensible to moral wrong by familiarity with it, as our natural senses do to offensive smells and disagreeable noises by living constantly near them, we should feel shocked beyond measure at a traffic of this kind. It is names more than things that frighten people. At the name of simony everyone shrinks; but while the name is thus horrifying, the thing designated by it is tolerated, and not only tolerated but sanctioned by custom, under modified forms and the disguises of new description. The "*Simon*" is dropped, but the "*Magus*" is retained.

That a system of sanctified simony should have established itself in the Christian Church—for, disguise it as we may, the sale and purchase of a cure of souls by the permission of the Church can be regarded in no other light than as sanctified simony—is one of those appalling facts that can be accounted for only on the twofold principle of the self-generative power of corruption, and that vice loses its offensiveness by losing its grossness. Evil always begins in the seed. It will, under favourable influences, readily enough develop itself. The egg of corruption is laid without noise or notice, to be hatched by the incubation of pride, ambition, or selfishness; and nowhere does it hatch so quickly as under the warm close-covering feathers of the Church. It is easy to see how such a system as the sale and purchase of Livings might arise in the first instance; the startling thing is, that it should be continued without awakening the voice of universal reprobation in this lynx-eyed age. The silence of its growth will account for its unnoticed advances in its youth; the gigantic stature of its maturity would, we might suppose, draw upon it the indignant frown of the Christian public. But while the very audacity of Simon Magus's request defeated him, the modest and apparently disinterested plea of the modern trader in spiritual appliances—namely, that he purchases the Living only for the sake of the souls—disarms objection, and satisfies the conscience that has not been sharpened up to the fine edge of a truly holy scrupulosity.

Formal simony has long been a statutable offence, and may be taken cognizance of by the law (31 Eliz., c. 6, and 12 Anne, sess. 2, c. 12). But then formal simony is very difficult of proof, and cannot be easily identified so as to bring it within judicial cognizance. It escapes under various elusive forms, which make it altogether intangible. Nothing but the grasp of a pure conscience can touch it. The

honest heart alone can lay hold of it, and strip it of all disguise. Did the true apostolic spirit of religion prevail in the present day, in its severe unselfishness, such a thing as the sale and purchase of Livings with cure of souls would not be endured for an hour; the fiery language of a righteous indignation would be launched against it, and the purchaser would be met by the stern rebuke of old, "Thy money perish with thee." One amazing circumstance connected with it is, that men of character among the clergy can be found ready to make their old age a make-weight to the bargain; and yet it has become a well-known and regular practice for Livings that are going into the market for sale to be filled up, *pro tempore*, under permission of Death, so to speak, by very old men, in order to enhance their value by the prospect of almost immediate possession. Before now Death has been bribed by active stimulants into withholding his paralyzing hand for a few hours till the sale could be effected, and then he might, as quickly as he pleased—the more quickly the better—execute his dusty commission.

Take the following as specimens, by no means the worst, of this sort of trade in the living by means of the dying:—

"NEXT PRESENTATION for SALE—rectory of Shereford, near Fakenham, Norfolk; present incumbent aged 89 in April next. Agricultural population about 100. Net income about £260. No parsonage house.—For further particulars apply to," &c. &c.

"ADVOWSON for SALE, with early possession. Good county, small population, and a net income of £300 per year. Church and house in perfect order. Principles sound Church.—Apply to," &c. &c.

Some may persuade themselves that there is nothing morally wrong in all this, because the person to whom the Living is to be transferred is a gentleman already in holy orders. Even this, however, is not always the case. The Living is a particularly good one, and it is held in this way for some, it may be, brainless son. But it is the actual sale and transfer of Livings from one person to another we feel specially called upon to condemn. We have received a large number of communications upon this subject; and as it is upon facts we wish to proceed, we shall be obliged to anyone who will supply us with cases of this kind of abuse in things spiritual. Our intention is to go thoroughly into the matter, with a view to the correction of a system to which Lucian's imaginary "sale of souls" is turned into a sad reality. Were it the pecuniary value of the tithes only that was involved in this sort of transaction, it might be passed over, for these are admittedly a marketable commodity; but who can deny that it involves also the souls of the people of the parish? Is not the largeness or the smallness of the number of these always made a part of the mercenary consideration; and, by a strange rule, is not the value of the living always in an inverse ratio to the number of the souls? It is thus clear that the souls are accounted a drawback upon the purchase, and that they are valued at *something less than nothing*, and are not even noughts on the left hand of the decimal numbers. Can anything be more amazing than this kind of spiritual arithmetic? How it confounds all our notions of value!

We hardly know which most to blame in this kind of transaction—the man who sells or the man who buys. The man who sells may, perhaps, be able to pacify his conscience by the thought that he has cleared his hands of the property; the purchaser can by no means satisfy himself, we should think, that he has done a right thing; unless, indeed, he has truly and conscientiously purchased the Living for the sake of the souls, not the souls for the sake of the Living. It was the late Archdeacon Hare who penned the strong sentiment, "The worth of a cure of souls is heaven or hell." If this is a just sentiment, then it is obvious that a cure of souls is a tremendously perilous purchase at any price; and if clergymen and others would but lay this to heart, they would be slow to adventure upon this kind of speculation.

It is not to be expected, however, that such an age-long practice as this will die out of itself, or expire under the twitch of conscientious scruples. Corruptions in the Church, as in the State, get spared because they are covered with the venerable hoar of Time. The bishops are the men who ought to put a stop, by legislative measures or otherwise, to all forms and varieties of simoniacal contract. But bishops have an inveterate, and, it is to be feared, an incurable respect for venerable corruptions. Such a general practice could never have crept into the Church but by their connivance.

Time, it has been said, is the great corrector. In regard to some things it might, with equal truth, be said, Time is the great corruptor. It is so especially with corruptions in religion: they all grow up slowly and by degrees, until at length, by "time-honoured usage," as it is called, they come to possess a sort of charm. It is not, however, these corruptions themselves, but what grows out of them, and upon them, that makes them look so beautiful in men's eyes. The ever-green ivy covers many a rotten ruin. The ruin, where it is only a mass of dead materials, may very properly be spared for the sake of the gracefulness of its verdant adornment; but, when it is the living oak that the ivy has coiled itself around, the sooner it is cut the better for the life of the tree. Friends of religious liberty, we are friends to the Established Church, and desire to see her prosperous and useful; and because we are friends to the Church we are enemies

to her corruptions. These must be assailed in their high places, their fastnesses and strongholds; and to vanquish them we must bring, if necessary, Armstrong-gun power to bear upon them. Many of them are out of reach of any gun of a shorter range. The shot and shell of argument and of scathing sarcasm must not be spared, if such a fortified system as this is to be demolished. For though ridicule is not the test of truth, it is a test before which whatever is corrupt cowers. In former days men were put into the pillory for their offences, and exposed to the public gaze. We have a better pillory now, which exposes acts without exposing persons—the *Public Press*. It is only the cry of general reprobation raised by the press that can shame such a scandal as the sale of Livings—including men's souls—out of the Church. We are, then, but fulfilling one part of our vocation when we place such a scandal upon religion as this in the pillory of public opinion.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

UNDER this emphatic title, a committee, consisting of twenty-one members of the Commons, has been appointed to inquire into the methods adopted for carrying on legislation. A similar committee of the Lords has also been appointed, it being now recognized in both Houses that these methods require revision. Session after session, for many successive years, Parliament has not attempted to perform half the business called for by the nation, and the bulk of what it has attempted to perform has been left unfinished. An annual massacre of its own offspring has become a by-word, and is anticipated with jests and mockery by the scorner. Its wearisome toil to an abortive end would, in the long run, be fatal to an institution with a more dignified origin than the corruption of a general election determined in the main by an oligarchy of landowners and a select knot of borough electors, accessible to every kind of bribery. To preserve it, therefore, means must now be found to enable Parliament to transact the business of the nation in a more satisfactory manner.

The chief impediment to business makes itself manifest in multitudinous talk; and this is invited by the many times every member is asked to say aye or no, and give his opinion. On every question put from the chair, he is properly limited to one speech, unless, as mover, he is allowed to reply; but on every bill, from the first motion for leave to bring it in, till the final motion "that this be the title of the bill," he may address the House, even if the bill be unopposed, some fourteen times. This includes three nominal readings, while the bill—because it is printed, and can be read by every member—never is read at all, except that the clauses are read in committee. If, however, a bill be opposed, if it be a lengthy bill, a question is put in committee on every clause of it, and there is no end to the opportunities which a vain man with a voluble tongue, good lungs, and a brazen front, has for speaking and delaying the progress of business. The point, then, which the committees of both Houses should investigate—subjecting all ancient regulations to reason—is how to secure, with the least waste of time, the careful consideration of all bills in their progress, from asking leave to bring them in till the Sovereign's assent converts them into laws.

The House of Commons has two distinct functions: one, voting the supplies, is exclusively its own; the other, making laws, it shares with the Peers. It has also to watch over our foreign policy; but of this we shall say nothing, except that the House ought to set apart different times for discussing this important matter, and keep it distinct from domestic legislation. Of private bills, too, we shall only say that they all affect the public, and that a preliminary investigation into the reasons for enacting them should be made by an appropriate tribunal. The report of such a tribunal might be considered in the scale of business as tantamount to the report of a committee, and if assented to by both Houses would become a law.

The bulk of the regulations for conducting the business of Parliament date from a remote period, and are not adapted to the present age. Those which concern granting supplies were framed on the then existing necessity of defending the people from the rapacity of the sovereign. At present the Commons are as ready to vote money as the Ministers to demand it, and the power of the Crown is effectively merged in the power of Parliament. The sovereign's ministers and the leading members of the House of Commons are the same persons, and they hold office by the will of the Commons, not at the pleasure of the Crown—a great and remarkable change from the time of the Tudors and the Stuarts, not the less valid because it is a growth rather than the purposed result of an enactment. The Crown has no longer an independent revenue, and the whole national expenditure, with the taxation by which the revenue is provided, are entirely settled by the Commons and the Ministers. This function of the House should now be exercised in conformity to these altered circumstances; and all impediments to arranging revenue expenditure arising from the ancient hostility between the Crown and the people should be unscrupulously cast aside.

Without suggesting an alteration in the language, though the phrase "voting supplies to the Crown," is now misleading, the

House should accept all the responsibility of its new position, and avowedly take on itself the duty of ascertaining the national wants, and ordaining the taxation necessary to supply them. Common sense requires this that the constituencies may be made thoroughly aware of the power of their representatives. To act in conformity to this responsibility the Commons should, as long ago recommended, appoint a Finance Committee at the beginning of every Session, which, in conjunction with the Ministers, should examine the condition of the country, and determine the sums to be devoted to the army, the navy, the Civil Service, &c. To suggest in detail the duties of such a committee would be beside the mark; but it could patiently examine the items of those estimates, amounting to many hundreds, which cannot possibly be examined by a committee of the whole House. In fact it is a mockery and an absurdity to make the House of Commons, as at present, responsible by separate votes for every detail of the Estimates. The sums recommended by the Finance Committee in conjunction with the Ministers, for the separate branches of the public service, and the taxes recommended by the Committee, should be accepted or rejected by the House continuing the Ministry in place, or forcing them to retire. The control of the supplies is the great executive function of the House, and it ought to perform this duty by looking at the totals, not at details which it is not qualified to master. It should refer these to its committee, and adopt or reject its views.

The other function of the House, however, the enactment of what Blackstone calls "rules of action" for the nation, is still more important, for taxation is of necessity liable to revision. Nothing human has equal influence over the welfare of society. Only by the laws of nature is legislation overridden. At present it originates chiefly in public opinion, and few important measures are embodied in bills of which the principles have not been previously discussed by the people. Proposed laws, therefore, do not now need the same repeated examinations as before printing was invented and before the Press was powerful, and there is now no reason for inviting loquacious members to talk on fourteen different questions concerning them. The reasonable course of proceeding would be something of this kind:—

As the rule a notice of at least one week should be given of the intention of any member to submit a bill to Parliament. The notice should state the principle of the bill, and the object sought to be accomplished. Leave to bring it in as now should be asked, and whatever the proposer had to say to recommend it he should say at this stage.

At present, in most cases, leave to bring in bills is strangely given, as a matter of courtesy, and the House permits precious time to be occupied and expense incurred for hosts of measures which never should be submitted to it and which it never means to pass. This is treating a solemn duty with contempt; it is unworthy of the legislature, and no bill should be allowed to be brought in which the House did not, on some good ground, desire to become a law. To stop useless bills *ab initio* would be an immense public benefit. By assenting to the introduction of a measure the House should be considered as pledging itself to carry it to its legitimate conclusion. The assent, therefore, should carry with it a power to direct the officials, if there be any such, to draw the bill, in conjunction with the author, to print it, and to circulate it. As a matter of form, it should be announced to the House, or laid on the table, without any questions being put, and this should be the first stage.

From the present facilities for becoming acquainted with public opinion, and the nature of any proposed legislation, the granting leave to bring in a bill, when it ceased to be a mere form, would be equivalent to assenting to the principle of a measure. A second reading, so called, for such a purpose, would not be necessary. The members can read the bill as often, and study it as much as they like. But after the House has deliberately declared such a measure to be necessary, it should appoint a select committee, to ascertain—which the whole House in a talking committee cannot do—whether the bill carried out the intentions of the House, or what alterations were required. The report should be made as a matter of course and printed; and to that report, considered on some appointed day, the House should give its assent, should reject it, or should refer it back to the committee.

If assented to, a day should be appointed to pass the measure, and the House should be called to say whether the measure should pass or not, and this should be in the one House the final stage of the bill. If the report were rejected the bill would be lost. If referred back to the committee it might have a second chance of being received, but no more. In some plan of this kind, instead of putting fourteen questions to the House on every bill, and on each one asking members to express their opinions, there need be no more than four,—the first on leave, the second on the nomination of the committee, the third on the report, and the fourth on passing the bill. The multiplied readings, so useful when printing was unknown, are now mere rubbish, the memorials of a former condition of ignorance. If the House is careful to permit only proper subjects to be laid before it, careful to select proper committees, according to the nature of each measure, in order to give form to its views, reserving to itself the power of deliberately pro-

nouncing whether they have been correctly carried into effect, it need do no more to secure as good legislation as human art can accomplish. If Parliament will not adopt some such simplified means of carrying on its business it will have no right to complain of the loquacity it invites; it will continue to waste precious time in worthless talk, and will as surely fall into oblivion, though from a different immediate cause, as the Inquisition or the Star Chamber.

We only indicate principles, and the objects the committees should inquire into. Let it be remembered that every bill has to go through all the stages in two Houses, and that both ought to adopt similar rules, dictated by common sense, for carrying on their work. No rules, however, will be of much value. No reform will be complete till the members themselves form a just view of the awful responsibility of making rules of action for a great nation. The most essential of all reforms must take place in them, and, then with a due sense of responsibility, should be united unbounded discretion. We would not make laws for law-makers. They must be subject only to those higher laws to which all must submit. They sometimes regard it as a disadvantage to be controlled by public opinion, but that, in fact, throws a share of their vast and ever-increasing responsibility on the nation itself. For their interest and their peace, they should extend, not monopolize, political power.

THE BARQUE OF ST. PETER.

THE Pope used to be the terror of Christendom. He is at length become the object of its sympathy and compassion. The poor man is really at his wits' end; his small capital is run out; he flies to all sorts of advisers in succession, and accepts all varieties of prescriptions, but gets good from none. It is this sense of suffering and sensibility to sacerdotal, Austrian, and Bomba counsels that accounts for many of the odd things he says and does, and that renders his policy as complicated and contradictory as his lot. One time he curses Victor Emmanuel after the most approved forms of his Pontifical; another time he flings forth indirect but obvious menaces to his eldest son Napoleon. Never was Latin or Italian so heavily laden with all sorts of complaints, and objurgations, and ill names, and curses as these ill-fated tongues in his recent pastorals, briefs, and bulls. There is no use concealing it; the barque of St. Peter is among the rapids; she leaks fearfully amid these rising democratic floods. Bolts start, planks give way, the canvas is torn to shreds, and the pontifical flag, half-mast high, appeals to Christendom, from the Tiber to Tipperary, for help. Lamoricière has deserted, the Irish boys are returned to their native bogs, the King of Naples is outside of Gaeta, and on his way to Bavaria or Barataria. In vain does Pio Nono scream forth *misereres* to "winking" virgins, "weeping" virgins, and "sweating" virgins, to Peter and Paul, and all the saints. No helping hand is stretched out; no line, or rope, or life-boat comes from the shores; no miracle is wrought from a single inmate of the Pantheon. The poor skipper wrings his hands, and hopes against hope, and quarrels with Antonelli. Never was Pope in so hot a purgatory, or martyr so tormented in St. Angelo.

One really good prescription has been given him; but he cannot swallow it, or rather he will not. It is that he should at once give up the tiara, and rest content with his mitre. By ceasing to be a King, he may continue to be Pope. But both he cannot be much longer. The sooner he decides the better it will be for all parties. He may, in his desperate clutches at sceptre and pastoral staff, lose both. By surrendering a property which no one pretends to be an apostolical donative, and retaining only what is spiritual, the barque may live a little longer, or get into smoother water, or find shelter in some quiet bay. There is surely something eminently incongruous in the existing pontifical Roman composite. Pio Nono is head of the army and of the church; he gives bishops consecration, and captains their commission; he sends out missionaries and foraging parties; blesses wax candles and gunpowder; lays his holy hand on infants' heads and on sixty pounders; ordains priests and shoots deserters; levies taxes and makes saints; and asks the prayers of the faithful. Let Pio Nono separate these antagonistic jurisdictions by a bull, brief, or encyclical. This will be better than cursing or complaining. He is in the crisis of his existence. Decision is the requirement of the hour. Delay will prove his ruin. The Fabian policy of Antonelli, who has always adjourned danger to the future, and helped himself to the advantages of the present, will do no longer.

The experiment of a political Popedom during a thousand years is recorded in the sufferings and degeneracy and moral debasement of Italy; and nations starting to their feet one after another have so thoroughly appreciated the result, that they will not now endure a priest-Pope in Italy. The thing is a failure—it is worse, it is a scandal. Beggary and brigandage—dirt and immorality—poverty and discontent—a starving population, and fat monks, lazy bishops, and pompous cardinals, are the rank fruits of the Papacy. The priests assume to be gods, and the people have ceased to be men. Liberty exists only in the shape of licence, and rule as tyranny; and Christianity is heard chiefly in the curses fulminated by her professing ministers.

Religious freedom is denounced as heresy, and civil freedom is punished as a crime, and an Italian Bible is dreaded in the sacred city as a Sardinian bomb-shell. These things must be put a stop to, or vexed mankind will rise in one of those moments when years of crime are expiated in one hour of fearful retribution, and sweep away priest, prelate, and pope, in the hurricane of a people's passions, generated in the sense of a people's wrongs. If the Papacy can be reformed, now is the opportunity. If it cannot, it must go down that something better may take its place.

FRAUDULENT CLERKS AND SLEEPY DIRECTORS.

ANOTHER "mammoth robbery," as our American cousins would call it, has been committed by a clerk in the service of a trading association. The amount of the theft is roundly estimated at £66,000, and the unfortunate company that has suffered is the Commercial Bank of London. The bank has collapsed or ceased to exist; its Directors, to save further loss to the shareholders, having amalgamated into the London and Westminster. Durdan, the dishonest servant, stricken by paralysis before the discovery took place, is reported to have since died.

The question that the public has so often asked, in reference to such frauds, is reiterated in louder tones in every society, commercial or uncommercial,—how is it that joint-stock companies are so frequently robbed of large amounts by their clerks and *employés*? There are many trading firms in the city of London conducted by a single head, or by a small partnership of three or four persons, which transact quite as much business in the course of a year as any of the joint-stock banks that are so easily and so often plundered, and which manage, somehow or other, to secure honesty in their subordinates. The utmost evil of the kind that happens to such great and well-conducted establishments is some trifling larceny, or mean embezzlement, no sooner committed than discovered; but in Joint-Stock Banks, Crystal Palaces, Railway Companies, and other corporations, managed by Boards of Directors, the frauds go on for years, are committed for almost fabulous amounts, and by persons against whom no shadow of suspicion has ever rested, till the final discovery is made. How is this? No one can imagine that a Pullinger could rob the house of Rothschild of a quarter of a million of money if he were ever so artful; or that a Redpath could rob the till of Messrs. Glyn & Co. or Messrs. Coutts & Co., of a similar sum, though he schemed for a quarter of a century to do it; and if Boards of Directors allow hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling to be abstracted from the funds of their shareholders by any clerk who has more ingenuity than honesty, with as much facility as a pinch of snuff from a snuff-box, the common sense of the public will decide, not that the clerks are more than usually clever, but that the Directors, as a body, are more than usually stupid, or that they are most nefariously careless.

All these recent commercial scandals tend to show that boards of directors are not the fit agencies to administer uncontrolled and unwatched the business of joint-stock speculations. The Directors of the late Commercial Bank, if not more than commonly negligent, appear to have been more than commonly blind and self-conceited. Startled, we are told, by the frauds committed by Pullinger on the Union Bank, they held a meeting, overhauled their accounts, investigated the mode in which they were kept in each department of their business, and separated with a triumphant cackle of satisfaction that no robbery of that kind or any other was possible in their establishment, without the immediate detection and punishment of the offender. And during all this time, and for eight or ten years previously, the ledger clerk, assiduous at his post, never absent one day either for pleasure or from indisposition, had been defrauding them of thousands of pounds at a time, overworking his unhappy brain to escape discovery, and planting in it the seeds of the paralysis, which ultimately led to his detection and ruin. Were the case not so horrible, the self-satisfaction of the directors would be positively comic. But such a story is not one for laughter, but for pity or indignation; and we earnestly trust that there is not one among the Directors, who does not feel that he is morally, if not legally, guilty of participation in the wrong that has been committed upon the shareholders, of whose interests he was alike the trustee and the guardian.

Is there no remedy? There seems to us to be one of very easy application. If joint-stock companies are to increase and prosper, the shareholders must have some security which they do not now possess, not alone against the fraud of their servants, but against the apathy, the neglect, or ignorant self-complacency of their managers. The remedy is in the appointment by the shareholders in public meeting assembled, of an efficient Auditor, paid by them, and responsible to them only, with full powers at any time to examine the books and vouchers of the company, and of all its clerks and subordinates. The mere audit of a balance-sheet (or a supposed balance-sheet) drawn up or approved by the Directors, is of no value whatever, unless every separate item be investigated, and found to agree with every other. A real Auditor, acting irrespectively of, and as a check over the Directors, would have speedily discovered or

rendered impossible such frauds as those of Pullinger and Durdan. And such an Auditor, handsomely, even generously paid, and of sufficient strength of character to do his duty, unawed by the frowns, and unimpeded by the obstructions likely to be put in his way by Directors—owing no allegiance to anybody but to the shareholders who appointed him—would be the cheapest official that any Bank, Corporation, or Public Company could employ. Of course all the joint-stock and other banks in London have, ere this, taken measures to discover whether any other Durdan has been at work amongst their treasures, and have established a check by means of which their ledgers and the pass-books of their customers shall agree to the uttermost farthing. But what of that? Directors are so sleepy, and rogues are so watchful, that we may be quite sure that neither Robson, Redpath, Pullinger, nor Durdan was able to exhaust the ingenuity of rascality.

The recent fraud differs from all its predecessors, just as railway accidents do. And in the one case as in the other it always turns out that nobody is to blame, and that nobody could possibly have suspected the evil to occur in that particular mode and in that particular place. Let shareholders therefore look to their interests in time; and either adopt the simple remedy we propose, or some other that promises greater efficiency;—or large joint-stock speculations will become parks and preserves, in which clerkly freebooters may hunt for their pastime, and take the spoils for their legitimate profit.

CASE OF MR. TURNBULL.

SO great is the love of every Englishman for fair-play that if once the cry of "persecution" be raised people become excited, often without taking the necessary precaution of examining or reflecting. A case of this kind has just occurred, which has been so completely misrepresented by some, and so completely misunderstood by others, that a simple statement of the real question at issue cannot but be a boon to the public. We allude to the employment of Mr. Turnbull to make a calendar of the records in the State Paper Office, and his resignation under the force of public opinion.

The State Paper Office is not a collection of public records, but of the private correspondence of the Crown and its Ministers and agents, and of other documents of a similar character. As these documents are very numerous, and they commence nearly with the beginning of the sixteenth century, it must be evident to all that they contain the most valuable of all documents for our national history, and that we must seek in them the solution of hundreds of obscure questions of deep interest; yet they have hitherto been very little used—in fact, hardly used at all until the present generation.

The cause of this neglect is easily explained—the State Paper Office was difficult of access, and its treasures were entirely unarranged, and but slightly known even to those who had the keeping of them. The last few years have, however, witnessed a change in the whole conduct of this establishment, and its records have been made accessible, and competent labourers employed in sorting and arranging them. Still the historian could not make use of the state papers without a laborious search, involving a great loss of time, while a great part of them, and often those of most importance, are very difficult to read, except by adepts in paleography; and it was proposed to remedy this evil by printing and publishing calendars—that is, complete catalogues, in which a brief abstract of the contents of each paper was to be given. The utility of such calendars cannot be denied; for any one interested in the history of a particular period could learn by the calendar sufficient of the information contained in these documents for ordinary purposes, or could ascertain if what he wanted were there without going to make a search for it; but this utility depended entirely on the character and competency of those who were employed to compile them. It is not difficult to overlook a fact of importance, or to misunderstand and misrepresent a statement, and in either case the result might be disastrous to the truth of historical writings. Now the foreign papers, for the calendaring of which Mr. Turnbull was appointed by the Master of the Rolls, are, of all others, the most deeply important for clearing up the history of that great struggle for religious and civil liberty which lasted with so much violence during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and in which England and Englishmen acted so prominent a part. In fact, these papers contain the defence and justification of the Reformation.

It is quite evident that a man who hates the Reformation, employed to calendar such papers, must be under the continual temptation—which his own principles would render it difficult to resist—to overlook important facts, or misrepresent statements, which are distasteful to him; and this would of course destroy entirely the utility of the calendar. At the very least, the historian who has to use such a calendar, could never put any trust in it. Now Mr. Turnbull is a gentleman, who first became a violent Puseyite, and passed thence into a still more violent Roman Catholic; he has made himself known, unnecessarily, as a man possessed of a sort of rabid zeal against Protestantism, which Lord Palmerston justly termed "fanaticism;" he has declared, years ago, in the serious preface to a serious little volume of Catholic Legends, that he would rather be damned

as a Papist than be saved as a Protestant; he has expressed an extreme admiration for the Jesuits—we think that he has entered that order; he has defended the character of Babington and Guy Fawkes, and justified the plans for the murder of Protestant monarchs. We have no doubt that he has done all this honestly, and that he believes himself in the right, but it is this very circumstance which we consider renders him totally incompetent for the particular task on which he was employed by the Master of the Rolls. The question is not a personal one with regard to Mr. Turnbull, but relates entirely to the particular work on which he was employed.

He might have been appointed to calendar some classes of documents, on which there could be no difference of opinion, but why select for him exactly that class of document in which he could be dangerous? Still more senseless is the cry of "persecution" which is set up by himself and his friends. If it were necessary to employ him he might have received an appointment in the Record Offices or the British Museum, and nobody could have complained; for let it be clearly understood that it was not any danger to the records themselves that was anticipated, the fear was merely for the character of the publication he was to compile. Yet, if some injudicious individual should conceive the notion of recommending a zealous Protestant to the place of keeper of the Papal archives at Rome, surely no one would be surprised if the Papal Government rejected the recommendation, and we feel sure that Mr. Turnbull himself would not call it a case of persecution.

It is evident that the Master of the Rolls committed a great error of judgment in the appointment, which has been the cause of all the disturbance, and we are surprised at the obstinacy with which he persists in it. It does appear singular that so many persons in his employ should have appeared among the deputation which waited upon Lord Palmerston to obtain Mr. Turnbull's restoration to his employment. His lordship treated the matter like a man of sense, and deserves our gratitude for it; and here the matter ought to rest. We cannot approve the conduct of those who wish to continue the agitation.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL FROM THE CREDITORS' POINT OF VIEW.

It will be impossible to present, within the compass of a single article, a complete view of a bill containing 256 sections. We purpose to discharge a humbler, but, we trust, a not less useful task. We shall attempt to trace some of the main features of the measure, and to lay before the reader the cardinal principles on which some of its most essential portions are founded, so that he may himself be able to estimate the value of many of the principal amendments which it is proposed to introduce into the law of bankruptcy.

We need hardly premise that the objects of every good bankruptcy code are threefold—firstly, to distribute the bankrupt's estate amongst his creditors with the least possible delay and expense; secondly, to punish the fraudulent bankrupt; and, finally, to release the unfortunate debtor, and to make him again (to use a well known expression) "a free man." The radical fault of our present system is, that those objects are most unphilosophically mixed up with one another; for now in order to punish the fraudulent bankrupt the creditors are made to suffer; in order to satisfy the creditors the unfortunate debtor is unjustly imprisoned; and lastly, in order to effect all three objects simultaneously, the court is made to interfere, where its interference can only cause delay, expense, and injustice. It is the great merit of the Attorney-General's bill that it keeps these objects completely separate. They are, by their very nature, essentially distinct, and but too often antagonistic; for the first has the interests of the creditors solely in view; the second those of the public; the third those of the individual debtor.

As regards the first of those objects, the principle which Sir R. Bethell's Bill embodies is simply this: that it is best to leave to the creditors themselves the management of matters in which their own interests alone are concerned. Nor can there be any doubt that this principle, though its application in practice may be surrounded with difficulties, is in theory completely sound. One of our greatest modern thinkers has pointed out, that it is the tendency of a progressive civilization *not to enact but to abrogate laws*, and to leave to mankind the management of their own concerns untrammelled as far as possible by law or government. Thus we in England no longer dream of fixing the prices of articles, as in former ages the paternal administration of Henry VIII., and in modern times the equally paternal government of Napoleon III., have attempted to do. We let those who buy and those who sell trade and bargain as they please, and free trade itself is, at the bottom, but a corollary of the same great principle. It is, then, in accordance with this fundamental rule that Sir Richard Bethell wishes the creditors to do for themselves most of that, which hitherto the Bankruptcy Courts have attempted to manage on their behalf with so little efficiency, economy, or expedition. But will not the merchant, on reading this, be immediately haunted by the vast difficulties that usually encumber every arrangement between the debtor and his creditors? Will he not remember how often a few obstinate creditors have frustrated the most prudent and humane schemes, or how frequently courts of law have allowed a trifling technical mistake to defeat the most complicated and carefully-prepared inspectorship deeds? Let us, then, at once gladden the merchant's heart; let him know that henceforth every Deed of Arrangement, *whatever its form or contents*, is to be completely binding on all creditors, provided only it receive the assent of three-fourths in value of those whose debts amount to £10 and upwards. And should bankruptcy proceedings have been already commenced, the following simple method is proposed for quickly putting an end to them:—If, namely, three-fourths in value of the creditors present at any duly advertised meeting resolve to wind up the estate of the adjudicated bankrupt under a Deed of Arrangement, the resolution is to be reported to the Court,

and should the judge, after hearing any opposing creditor, approve of the scheme, then the deed is to bind all the creditors, and to be a bar to all proceedings in bankruptcy. To this it should be added that for the first time trust deeds are placed within the complete control of the Court of Bankruptcy, and that, at any time whilst the estate is being wound up, the creditors may obtain the assistance of the Court, both as to the administration of the property and as to any legal difficulty that may present itself.

Such, then, being a brief outline of this important part of the measure, we confidently ask whether it does not fully justify the following hopeful words of the Attorney-General:—"I hope that bankruptcy will seldom be resorted to, and that only in cases of fraud and delinquency. I hope that the mode of administering the debtor's estate by private arrangement, incorporating as it does all the principles and appliances of the law of bankruptcy, will be the general rule, and the formal process of bankruptcy the exception."

But to this we have heard the practical merchant strongly objecting, and have heard him urge the following argument, which is in truth one of great weight:—

"There are two sides to every question. Is it not necessary for the safety of trade that insolvency should *not* be hushed up? Is it not the fact that some of the most scandalous bankruptcies which of late have startled the commercial world, have been exposed *in opposition* to the wishes of the great majority of creditors, and solely by dint of the determined resistance of a few resolute men? Would it not be monstrous to allow firms of European reputation, whose trading has been one continuous course of reckless deception, to be saved from their only possible punishment, the ordeal of a searching examination and the disgrace of a public exposure? In short, would you allow such estates as those of Streatfield and Mortimer to be wound up in secret?"

To this we reply: We fully admit the force of the argument; but on looking at the bill you will find how easily your objection can be removed. For observe that, if bankruptcy proceedings have been already instituted, they cannot be put an end to *without the consent of the judge*. On the other hand, if no such proceedings have been commenced, the Deed of Arrangement is not to be at once completely binding; it is only to become so *after it has been registered*; and during the interval between its execution and registration, an interval of four weeks, any creditor may present against the debtor a petition in bankruptcy; nor can that petition be stayed, *except by the permission of the Court*. So that, in fact, it is impossible for any arrangement-deed which is at all opposed to be effectually binding unless the judge think fit to sanction it. And here it is that we venture to suggest an amendment, which would at once remove the important objection to which we have alluded. It appears, namely, from the phraseology used in the bill, that the judge, in deciding whether the arrangement-deed should be upheld, is to look to nothing else but the interests of the creditors. Instead of this, let it be distinctly enacted "that the judge shall never sanction any proposed arrangement where a case has been made out which requires or justifies public investigation and public exposure." If an amendment to that effect be adopted, the principle of the bill will receive its logical completion; for a fair majority, namely three-fourths of the creditors, will be allowed to frame the scheme best suited to their own interests, whilst, on the other hand, it will be left to an impartial tribunal (and not, as at present, to a few interested persons) to decide whether the case be such that the interests of the public and the demands of justice ought to prevail over the wishes of the majority of creditors.

But now let us proceed a step further, and suppose the estate to be thrown into and kept in bankruptcy, and we shall still find the same fundamental principle as before guiding the Attorney-General in his work. He proposes that the assignee chosen by the creditors should occupy almost entirely the position now filled by the official assignee; and he has likewise adopted many provisions, which are well known to have been loudly demanded by the mercantile world. For instance, the account, when filed in Court, is to be printed, and to be open to the inspection of all creditors, to whom also a printed copy is to be sent; and a creditor, in order to prove his debt, need but send a statement of it through the post, accompanying it with a declaration of its truth; whilst, at the same time, to guard against fraud, a wilfully false declaration is made equivalent to perjury.

And here let the man of business well bear in mind, that by abolishing percentage fees and various other charges, and by greatly simplifying the whole system of procedure, Sir R. Bethell confidently states it as his opinion, an opinion founded on statistical returns, that the expenses of winding up an estate by the formal process of bankruptcy will be henceforth diminished by at least one half. It follows, therefore, that the defrauded and indignant creditor will no longer be urged by the same powerful motive, by which he is now so often influenced, to screen the dishonest bankrupt; for, in future, he need not dread that one-third of the estate will be wasted in costly and dilatory proceedings in bankruptcy.

Having thus sketched the outlines of the bill, so far as the creditors' interests are concerned, we confidently leave it to the practical merchant to decide, whether the measure is not worthy of his cordial support.

It will be impossible, in this article, to mention, much less thoroughly to unfold, the extensive and interesting considerations which are involved in the two remaining divisions of our subject. But the measure is one which will materially affect our social condition, and as it is sure to excite the public interest, and to be warmly debated in Parliament, we hope to have another opportunity of discussing it.

A word upon the form and structure of the bill. Sir R. Bethell has given up his debtor and creditor code of last session, and has contented himself with introducing the principal amendments which the demands of the commercial public, the results of experience, and the conclusions of scientific lawyers have rendered necessary. No one can have read the Attorney-General's speech without seeing that he has taken this step with reluctance, and whilst he was introducing his bill to the House of Commons, he appeared to be looking back with fond regret and tender love on his great measure of last session; but as that measure was defeated, and as bankruptcy reform is now a pressing want, he urges on Parliament with conciliating eloquence, and yet with a scarcely suppressed sigh, to accept the bill which probably not so much he, as he and his colleagues, propose.

However, we fully agree with the *Times*, that the Government has acted wisely in the matter. Amendment should *precede* codification, for the former

belongs to the province of the Legislature, whilst the latter can be but the work of a few men, whom Parliament must of necessity unhesitatingly trust. But if codification should follow amendment, it should follow it with a *quick* step. The Attorney-General's bill repeals a few sections of the Bankruptcy Act, 1849 (an act itself containing nearly 300 sections), *together with those parts of the act which are inconsistent with the provisions of the bill.* Ominous words, which, if not soon removed, promise, as every lawyer well knows, an infinite harvest of litigation!

Let, then, the country and Parliament take care, that if Sir R. Bethell succeed, as we hope and believe he will, in passing this valuable measure, next session shall be rendered memorable by a complete codification of the laws of debtor and creditor!

CRIMINAL TYPHOID.

"The prisoners flogged were all brought out into the yard, where they were stripped and fastened up to the triangles, a guard of soldiers being stationed round."—*Morning Paper.*

THE convict revolt at Chatham is, we venture to prophesy, but a trifling indication of a series of ills which cannot but flow from the comparatively recent practice of keeping convicts at home, while the globe still affords ample room to transplant and to purify them elsewhere. Pimples and boils are rather indications of latent disorder, than the disorder itself. We may cure the pimple, drive in an eruption, quell an insurrection, and flog ninety-eight men in a ring with a guard of soldiers stationed around; but this will not cure, it may and most likely will, aggravate the disease. The annals of our police-courts are alarming; the streets are no longer safe; the magistrates on the bench declare it unwise to be seen with a watchchain; the unspeakable peace and security of the Englishman in his own country is invaded; and all this *not* we think because the winter is severe, but because the effect of the ticket-of-leave system is beginning to tell; because we foster a plague-spot in the very heart and focus of the pestilence; and because, in pursuit of a mistaken philanthropy, we are cruel to Peter in order to show mercy to Paul.

The man who, bitten by a mad-dog, pertinaciously refuses to permit the part to be cut out before the poison invades the system; the physician who, having a hundred rooms over which to distribute a hundred patients smitten with the plague, persists in crowding them all into one fell ward, is not more misguided we think than were the philanthropists who carried out their pet scheme of adult home convict reformatories.

It has been said that the colonies will no longer take in our convicts. We lately noticed, however, a very powerful letter from Australia, insisting on the necessity in which they were there of having more convicts sent out to them. But if the colonies object, as they have, perhaps, a right, to any further importation of the convict element, is all space throughout the globe filled up, every island stuffed, are the coasts and interior of Africa, and every part of North America, crammed with inhabitants? Had Botany Bay, Bermuda, and Norfolk Island exhausted the habitable earth? And if huge sums of money are spent in discovering a northern passage in the service of abstract geography, would a few thousands be absolutely thrown away when devoted to the vital interests of concrete humanity?

To hatch a cockatrice brood of criminals at home, to nurse a hotbed of delinquency in the rank and fetid moral atmosphere to which crime owes for the most part its luxuriant development, is a sin against principle, moral, mental, and physical. When once the circumstances which constitute the sum of the influences brought by a given country to bear on any particular character, have developed in that character the criminal distemper, it is madness when you can send the offender into comparatively virgin life, to keep him under pretence of curing him at home, exposed to the very worst parts of the social influences, which, even in a better form, have already made him what he is.

A convict at home is placed under the maximum of obstacles to his moral recovery. He lives in the land where he perpetrated his offence, plunged into the nethermost sink and pit of the national existence. Everything goads his sense of reproach. Everything perpetuates the memory of his deed. While no one bestows a thought upon him but his gaoler, he fancies he lives under the gloating eyes of insulting millions, who think of him and only him. What cares he for the pity of philanthropists when he has lost the respect of the world and his own? He loathes pity. The burden is more than he can bear; and under the overwhelming pressure he becomes soon hardened beyond all resurrection of hope. And this is the man whom the busy kindhearted vanity of the philanthropist thinks to reclaim by making him pick oakum, learn to read, make shoes, and what not. If the criminal is a weak-minded man he will fall to and fro between good and evil, probably to end in the latter. If he is naturally strong-minded, his hatred can but grow as his heart is hardened under the daily effect of deadly despair and resentment. For if ever the maxim is true, that men hate most where they most have injured, in no case is the rule more likely to apply than on the part of the criminal towards society.

But let the convict be taken abroad. A new phase of thought takes possession of his mind. He is tempted to forego his hatred against the country he is compelled to leave perhaps for ever. "Will he ever see it again?" "What if he should return an altered, a respectable, perhaps a wealthy man?" "Would not all whom he leaves behind have forgotten all about it?" Everything is new to him. He has probably never been to sea. Life there is pure, healthy, bracing, and elevating. He begins to speculate on the country to which he is going. Remorse, curiosity, hope, combine, with total change of circumstance and moral atmosphere, to renovate his mind as far as human nature will admit.

It has been said that transportation has failed on trial; that it involves the loss of example at home; that it lays a pernicious foundation for future communities; that efficient inspection is sacrificed to it; and that it is more expensive than a home-prison system.

But these objections can easily be disposed of. For transportation has not failed on trial, but only particular systems of transportation introduced before the modern improvement of our prison system. Exemplarity is provided by the transportation itself, while the *spectacle* of punishment is equally wanting if the convicts are kept at home, since they are concealed from the public eye. Nay, the spectacle of the punishment, so far from being useful, has

proved injurious where it has prevailed. In Pennsylvania, exemplary punishment was found to have frightfully increased crime. To say that transportation lays a pernicious social foundation begs the question, and is contradicted by experience. Indeed, if a new country, high wages, abundant labour, and good prospects cannot reform a man, and ensure a respectable offspring, it is needless to expect it in the old country, where employment is uncertain, wages low, and every possible disadvantage lies in the convict's way. Nor has experience proved the existence of greater abuses in the management of convicts abroad than in their management at home. Finally, as to expense, we contend that it is a disgrace to a nation to mention expense on a matter of moral life and death to thousands of their own countrymen, who yet are not ashamed to contribute their annual millions to the nominal conversion of a few savages of whom they know nothing.

The case of Henry Nicholls, charged with robbery before Mr. Knox in Worship-street, lends powerful support to the views we advocate. This is the case of a convict, sincerely, to all appearance, desirous to reform, who, after giving full satisfaction to his employer by his steadiness and diligence, suddenly finds himself turned adrift on his antecedents becoming known to the man, who, though having no personal ground of complaint against him, naturally consults prudence and his own interest, before that of the late convict. And how can philanthropists expect employers at large to act otherwise? Upon the principle of giving convicts a fair chance in the old country, to be consistent, we should, *a fortiori*, give up the practice of requiring a character before we engage a new servant. Thus, whether the returned convict is bent on reform, or confirmed in vice, on either supposition, settled hope, the only regenerator of men's characters, is excluded, and until the day of his death he never knows, if he remains in this country, on what unforeseen turn of events the merest trifle may bring down the suspended sword of the past upon his head.

By all means raise the masses at home, educate their children, untie the triple cord of envy, hatred, and malice, with which they too often regard you (justly or not you know best), soften their hearts, cultivate their minds, learn their thoughts, tell them yours, love them, teach them to love you, provide worthy amusements for them, and fresh air, and unadulterated food, and a peep of a green field on a holiday to refresh their hard and aching eyeballs, make their cup to run over, and let your ambition be to hear a million blessings whispered o'er your grave; but, if that is your ambition, begin at the right end, and do not poison your own hands and the country by touching that which is beyond your art to cure, and for which experience herself has taught you the only remedy.

THE LIFE OUR COALS COST US!

THE curtain has fallen on that sad tragedy, THE RISCA COLLIERY EXPLOSION. The coroner's inquest is over, the jury have given their verdict, and the widows and children of 142 human beings are left in their desolation. The verdict amounts to little. The men "*died on December 1st, 1860, from the effects of an explosion of fire-damp in the Black Vein Coal-pit, Risca, which gas was given off suddenly in the group of stalls in the third cross-heading, in the fourth east level; but there is no evidence to show how this gas ignited.*" This is followed by some sensible recommendations, and the jury conclude by volunteering an opinion on the "best and safest" safety lamp—which was not required of them, and which is of no value now it is given, since they were not competent judges.

Every English man and woman who enjoys the comforts of a "sea-coal fire" must acknowledge the importance of the problem we would now seek the solution of—ARE WE DOOMED TO PAY ONE THOUSAND LIVES A YEAR IN GETTING THE COALS WE BURN?

That this is the sad condition at present the following table, from official returns, sufficiently proves:—

YEARS.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Deaths from Explosions	148	235	377	215	95
" Falls of Roof	399	399	373	366	399
" Accidents in Shafts ...	235	210	166	172	191
" Miscellaneous	181	183	206	178	220
Total	963	1,027	1,122	931	905

A careful analysis of this return is instructive. The public mind is occasionally excited by a vast sacrifice of life owing to the explosion of fire-damp; and under the influence of this excitement much ink is spent and many words are eloquently spoken, in the hope of devising some system which may prevent the recurrence of those dreadful casualties. We allow the fact to escape us, that the deaths annually, from *really preventable* causes, are nearly four times greater than those which arise from explosions which are *often beyond human control.*

The Deaths from Explosions were in	1855	...	148	From other causes	795
"	1856	...	235	"	792
"	1857	...	377	"	745
"	1858	...	215	"	716
"	1859	...	95	"	810

Total of Deaths from Explosions in the five years 1,070 From other causes 3,858

Here we bring out the fact that nearly two lives a day are sacrificed through neglect on the part of those to whom the management of our collieries is committed. All these deaths are attributable either to the imperfect setting of "props and sprags" to support the roof in the workings, to defects in the shafts, in the ropes, chains, or winding machinery, to carelessness on the part of the men in charge at the surface, or to injudicious arrangements in laying out the colliery. From falls of roof alone the inspector for the Manchester district informs us the loss of life is at the "*rate of more than one life lost every day including Sundays;*" and the Inspector for the Glas-

gow district, making his computation in another manner, assures us that "one person is killed by falls in Great Britain for each 169,309 tons of coals raised."

We desire earnestly to call serious attention to these causes which destroy more men than the fire-damp because they are unquestionably under our control. At the same time we no less earnestly demand a searching inquiry into the merits of all the methods which have been proposed to conquer the fiery demon of the coal mine, and the "after damp," or black death which follows in his path. We do not purpose constituting ourselves a commission of inquiry, and our remarks must not be interpreted to signify more than shadows of indications which promise to direct to some practical end.

Coal is to be regarded as a solid compound of carbon and hydrogen, its oxygen and nitrogen being small in quantity and scarcely necessary to its existence as coal, while the minerals forming its ash must be looked on as accidental impurities. Science has taught us that coal is formed from vegetable matter, which has slowly undergone not merely disintegration but decomposition. There has been a rearrangement of the elements of the plant, and in the process there has been developed some gaseous and some solid products.

During the conversion of vegetable matter into coal, there has been a constantly accumulating pressure of sand or mud, preventing, in many cases, the escape of any of the gaseous or volatile compounds formed. Consequently we find different conditions prevailing in different localities. One coal-field is "fiery," that is, the coal, when broken, liberates much gas; and another is not so, probably because it could escape as readily as it was formed. The coal seam worked at Lundhill and that at Risca, are striking examples of "fiery seams."

Those of our readers who have never visited a colliery, will understand the conditions if we tell them that a bed of coal exists, it may be, two hundred yards below the surface of the earth. To reach this a shaft is sunk—under the best arrangements two shafts. The coal-miner then cuts, into the coal, a horizontal gallery or level, and he proceeds, removing coal, by extending his works onward and laterally to the main road. It will be obvious to all, that in so doing, the pressure which previously existed on the coal seam is removed, and any gas confined is at liberty to escape. This gas is carburetted hydrogen or marsh gas, so called from the fact of its being freely formed in marshes, where vegetable matter is decomposing. The carburetted hydrogen, in its pure state, will burn, giving but little light, and is not explosive. If it, however, is allowed to mix in the proportions of one of the gas to from six to twelve parts of atmospheric air, it becomes an explosive compound. This is the "fire-damp" of the coal-mine. It sometimes escapes slowly, and then, if, by a proper system of ventilation, a strong current of air is urged through the workings, the gas is removed. It is, however, sometimes permitted to accumulate in the "goofs" or waste places in collieries, and a fancied security obtained by walling it in. Under such circumstances the carburetted hydrogen accumulates under pressure, and when we have a slight change in the barometer indicating a loss of atmospheric weight, the fire-damp leaks out into the workings, and meeting with some exposed flame is fired, to the destruction of those who are near.

It happens, occasionally, that the outburst of gas is very sudden. An example of this is given by Mr. Peter Higson, the Colliery Inspector for West Lancashire. He writes:—

"In the month of June last a sudden outburst of gas took place in the Arley mine, at the Kirkless Hall Colliery, near Wigan, when the works were in operation, and the full complement of men and boys, amounting to 350 persons, actively engaged in various parts of the mine. . . . Upon inspecting the mine immediately afterwards, I found the floor of the mine had been forcibly ripped open by internal pressure for upwards of thirty yards in length; the aperture, which was still open, would admit a person's arm. . . . One of the men who was working at the time near the spot from which the gas issued, told me that he felt the floor rise shortly before he saw the gas in his lamp."

The ventilation of this colliery was very perfect, yet Mr. Higson tells us:—

"A current of about 6,000 cubic feet of air per minute was thereby suddenly overpowered, and an impenetrable wall of inflammable air occupied the in-by air course for 900 yards in length, which could not be removed before the following day."

In this way the superincumbent mass being removed, the condensed gas exerts its force and breaks through the slenderer bonds by which it is confined.

The explosion at Lundhill, by which 189 lives were lost, the casualty at Cymmer mine, where 114 men perished, and the recent event at Risca, which caused the destruction of 142 human beings, each represent one of the conditions named. Gas was permitted incautiously to accumulate, or it escaped into the workings in quantities beyond the control of the ventilating power, as it had done at the Kirkless Hall Colliery. In the three former examples destruction attended it, in the latter not a life was lost; does not this prove that we may secure the miner, to a great extent at all events, against those sad catastrophes? and if we can do so, why are not the means insisted on that we have at our command?

At the Lancashire Colliery, the air forced through all the workings of the mine was adequate for all extraordinary circumstances. At the other collieries, the ventilation was not perfect for even the ordinary conditions. At the Lancashire Colliery, "every person before descending the pit is supplied with, and compelled to use, a locked lamp." Whereas we have evidence in the other cases to show that this practice was not rigidly adhered to; and we also learn that the locks were such, that they could be picked with a nail, and that men had been found with nails for the purpose of picking them.

Mr. Kenyon Blackwell, the Commissioner appointed by Government to inquire into colliery explosions, says that

"Out of 1,099 deaths, seven only were with safety lamps. No instance has been properly authenticated of explosion from a proper safety-lamp; and in the most dangerous mines of England, where the discharge of fire-damp is greatest, but where locked safety-lamps are exclusively used, explosions are almost unknown."

We readily admit that circumstances may arise which are beyond human foresight. For example: coal may be thrown off from the seam by the

pressure of gas, and, crushing the wire gauze of a safety-lamp, consequently fire the explosive mixture. A blower of gas may infringe on the wires of a lamp, and, by its force passing through the meshes, be inflamed on the other side. These conditions are, however, fortunately very rare.

The evidence collected during half a century shows that fire-damp rarely rushes into the workings of a colliery with such force, or in such quantities, that it cannot be removed rapidly from them by the means of ventilation which are in use. Let it be then determined beyond all doubt whether the furnace, Nasmyth's fan, or Struve's ventilator, are the most efficient, and then let us compel the proprietor of a colliery to use the best. Except under very extraordinary circumstances, the safety lamp is what it professes to be. Let the safest lamp be adopted, make such arrangements as will prevent any thoughtless miner from tampering with his lamp, and insist upon its adoption.

Beyond all things—knowing human nature—we are satisfied that we shall best secure the safety of the willing but unreflecting labourer, if the proprietor of the colliery is compelled to support his widow and his children if his life is lost by any preventable cause in his colliery.

Colliery proprietors are realizing enormous incomes from their coal mines, and it is a most unreasoning state which leads them to a neglect of the necessary precautions for the preservation of life. They should ever bear in mind that the truest economy is to obtain the best ventilation, to use the best safety lamps, to secure their roofs effectively, to use the most perfect machinery for winding, to employ sound chains or ropes, and, above all, to place their works under the charge of an intelligent and an experienced viewer. Thus we may hope to raise our 70,000,000 tons of coal at a less cost of human life than at present.

PUFFING LINEN MERCHANTS.

HOW THEY MYSTIFY THE LADIES.

TOWARDS the end of last week the echoes of the dull but salubrious neighbourhoods of Highgate and Kentish Town, and we know not how many other suburbs of London, were roused from their noon-tide slumbers by a double-knock of a most portentous character. "Master" had gone to office, but Betsy rushed to the door, while "missus, all in a tremble," crept to the landing of the first floor, muttering inarticulately, "Good heavens! more taxes!" The property and income-tax, the assessments and sewage rates, had all been settled. What could this be?

A long, a thick, a ponderous letter had been handed in. It had the ugly look of a legal writ. The ladies, it has been well said, never open an envelope without taking time to scan the seal and superscription, and so it was doubtless in this case. In a swift and legible hand, the cover bore "By order of the Administrators, Ward of Farringdon Within." An elaborate seal was impressed upon the cover at the left side, on which a legend, in antique characters, surrounded the presentment of Her Majesty, with words which appeared to be, when deciphered, "East Central District." Who are the administrators of the ward of Farringdon Within? was the natural question provoked by this package. Are they judges, bailiffs, clergymen, or civic dignitaries? What magisterial office do they discharge? In the multiplicity of courts and jurisdictions which exist in England, it is no easy matter to ascertain without consulting one's lawyer (and that implies 6s. 8d.) whether such a body as the "Administrators of the Ward of Farringdon Within" do or do not exist. We have ascertained, however, that no such officers are recognized by the laws of this realm, and that, like the famous tailors of Tooley-street, if they do exist, they must be entirely self-constituted. But what, asks the reader, could be the purpose of these "administrators," in transmitting official documents to the innocent ladies of the suburban districts? To explain this we must return to the package. It was opened, and out there fell—what do you suppose? A peremptory order to appear before the court of the administrators? Nothing of the kind, but simply a gigantic handbill emanating from a benevolent house of "Amott Brothers" in St. Paul's Churchyard.

The terror and alarm of our female friends being pleasantly relieved, we will dismiss them, and examine the document somewhat in detail, as it contains statements which, if true, we can assure our readers are of no small importance to the British public. We are in the first place, then, informed that a great sale is now going on in the city, of jewels, watches, chains, perfumery, scents, fancy soaps, gloves, hosiery, flowers, feathers, and flannels; parasols and petticoats, silks and shawls, robes and ribbons, and, indeed, of all those articles which the ladies love to buy, and surprise their husbands with when they come home from office. By order of the administrators of the ward, Messrs. Amott, Brothers, & Company respectfully solicit the attention of the ladies to the prices of these goods. To show how cheap they really are, we must quote a few scraps, taken at random, from the handbill. Of course we cannot print it in full:—

"Lot 48. One hundred and ninety-seven rich velvet-woven flounced robes of regal magnificence, the same as the most eminent merchants have been charging £20 for, may now be had at 5½ guineas the robe.

"Lot 65. Thirty-five select and distinguished cloaks, the appointments truly magnificent, the shape specially noticed by the Empress Eugenie, worth £7, now reduced to four guineas.

"Lot 91. Four elaborately-wrought India cashmeres, worth 100 guineas each, have been reduced to £38.

"Lot 98 contains many superb shawls, woven, regardless of cost, principally for exhibition, which will be sold decided bargains.

"Lot 168. Three hundred elegant gold watches, 18-carat cases, superbly chased, jewelled, &c.; mounting power complete, with all the latest improvements, price 3 guineas each—estimated value £6.

"Lot 167. Two hundred solid gold neck-chains in every variety of pattern, from 2 guineas to £20, worth double the money.

"Buyers," observe the Messrs. Amott, Brothers, & Co., "of any portion of the above stock, are guaranteed the full value of one pound for ten shillings, and in some instances they will receive the real worth of one sovereign for six shillings."

From these statements we derive the startling information that in the establishment of the Messrs. Amott, situated in the very heart of London, goods of many kinds are sold at one-third of their value—that is to say, of course, at one-third of the price charged for them in all other places in the

empire. These great "linen merchants," in fact, offer massive gold chains to the unsophisticated and guileless ladies of the suburbs at half-cost! What Whittington dreamt of in his youth has then come to pass. If the streets of London are not paved with gold, the shop of the benevolent firm of Amott, Brothers, is. They have on hand a large stock of sovereigns which, finding it difficult to change, they will be glad to dispose of at 10s. 6d. a-piece! Will the ladies hear this with indifference? There has been, of course, a rush to this new El Dorado. "Sixty additional assistants" have been engaged to dispose of the goods. But this is quite out of all proportion with the magnitude of the event. When John Law, of Lauriston, opened his famous shop in the Rue Quinquempoix, and made a somewhat similar offer to the people of Paris, we are told that mechanics laid aside their work, tradesmen forsook their shops, persons of all grades neglected their employments, and rushed to his place of business, filling the streets all round with a dense crowd, which gathered there for weeks. Nobles were content to wait in his ante-chambers like the meanest subjects; ladies of the highest quality employed every artifice, sometimes at the risk of their necks, to attract his passing notice. "Si Law le voulait," said a great French woman, "les femmes Françaises lui baiseraient le pied." Why, then, is there not a similar rush to St. Paul's Churchyard? We admit that we are again puzzled.

If any one who has a taste for arithmetic will procure a copy of the handbill to which we refer, and will run up the value of the goods contained in it, he will discover, to his surprise, the vast wealth which is accumulated on the shelves of the great London houses, and will no longer be amazed by any description of the bazaars of Turkey or Hindostan. But then, of course, it is the bankrupt stock of Messrs. Walson, Mortimer, & Liddle, of the Caledonia Mills, of Messrs. Stubberfield, Jackson, & Company, the Manchester warehousemen, and Messrs. Anderson, McRae, & Gibson, of the Abbey works, which is to be disposed of. The handbill innocently assumes that the ladies of the suburbs have all heard of these eminent houses. A Chinese mandarin addressed a letter to "Dr. Boerhave, Europe," and it reached the great physician of Leyden; would a letter addressed to these firms in the same way and put into the London Post-office have at any time before their bankruptcy have found its way to their places of business? We fear it would not. We do not for one moment assert that there are no such firms of soap boilers, jewellers, table linen, cotton, and silk manufacturers, but we do assert that we have never heard of them, although we have asked after them in the City and consulted more than one directory to find out their domiciles. A lady remarked to us a few days ago, that she had certainly heard her husband mention "Mortimer & Liddle" frequently during the last six months as a very great firm of bankrupts, but we found, on inquiry, that the house referred to was in the leather trade, into which it does not appear that the Messrs. Amott have yet entered. Our advertising merchants proceed:—

"They beg to announce that they have been commissioned by the trustees and assignees to these valuable estates to effect an immediate realization, and at once convert into cash for the general benefit of the creditors, who are pressing for a dividend, the entire stock in trade of the above manufacturers.

"A limited time only being allowed for the disposal of these properties, an unprecedented and enormous reduction in the price of the goods has been made by Messrs. Amott, Brothers, & Co., to ensure so far as possible an early clearance. In no instance will the reduction from the manufacturers' price be found less than 50 per cent., and in many fancy goods a positive sacrifice of 70 per cent. has been consented to."

Now all this may seem very plain and intelligible to the ladies, but not so to those who know the manner in which bankrupt stock is sold. The rule is to divide such goods into lots, which are purchased in gross and by tender. When sold the creditors cease to exercise any control over them. The bankrupt stock becomes as much the property of the purchaser as the coat he wears or the piano his daughter plays upon. What, then, are we to make of the insane doings of the "trustees and assignees" of the "creditors who are pressing for a dividend," and of the consent given by the administrators to make a positive sacrifice of 70 per cent., all as set forth in the hand-bill. We will allow the intelligent reader to discover for himself an answer to the question.

We need hardly add the moral, and warn the ladies not to attempt to make purchases of gold at half its value in the shop of a linendraper of St. Paul's Churchyard, and not to rely upon the "guarantee" of the full value of one pound for ten shillings offered to them so generously by the Messrs. Amott, until they have ascertained from their husbands or their fathers, who know a deal more of the world than they do, what faith is to be placed in the promises of these personages, and what the object and use is of the extensive and expensive circulars with which they find it profitable periodically to deluge the suburbs of London.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE AND ITS POLITICS.

VERY few Englishmen have a correct notion of the character of that remarkable Institution which has so long been known by the title, according to the political circumstances of the country, of the National, Royal, or Imperial Institute of France. As to its form, it may simply be described as consisting of five separate "Académies," having for their several provinces the different branches of literature, science, and the arts; of which the first is named the *Académie Française*, and, having for its object the perfection of the French language, is supposed to consist of the most distinguished writers of France; the second is the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, and is supposed to cultivate classical and historical learning, philology, and archaeology; the *Académie des Sciences*; the *Académie des Beaux-Arts*; and the *Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques*. Most of these Académies had existed as learned bodies long before they were combined in the Institution. The *Académie Française* and the *Académie des Beaux-Arts* date from the seventeenth century; the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres* was founded in the reign of Louis XIV., and received its name from the circumstance that one of its duties was to furnish classical inscriptions for the numerous medals and other monuments which were to commemorate the reign of the grand monarch. The *Académie des Sciences* was also an old institution. The storm of the revolution swept away old names and old forms indiscriminately, and left everything to be reconstructed; and no sooner had the reign of terror passed away than the Republican Government

began to think of restoring learning and science to their due position in the state. A law of the 5th of Fructidor, in the year 3 of the Republic (answering to the 22nd of August, 1795, of our reckoning) ordained that there should be "a National Institute" for the whole Republic, charged with "the collection of discoveries and the perfectionment of arts and sciences." In the year following, the Institute was established and organized. In this, its original form, it was to consist of three classes, each divided into sections. The first class embraced the physical and mathematical sciences; the second, what are usually termed the moral and political sciences, with history and geography; and the third, literature and the fine arts. The regulations given to the new institution at this time underwent various modifications by subsequent decrees, until, in 1803, Bonaparte, then First Consul, gave it a new organization, in which he suppressed entirely the moral and political sciences, which he looked upon with contempt, if not with hostility. According to his new plan, the Institute consisted of four classes:—1. The physical and mathematical sciences; 2. The French language and literature; 3. History and ancient literature; 4. The fine arts. The restoration of the Bourbons brought back the recollection of old names, and the title of class for the four divisions of the Institute, was changed for the more ancient one which had been acknowledged before the Institute itself came into existence. By the Charter of Confirmation of 1814, the Institute was divided into four Académies, namely:—1. The *Académie Française*; 2. That of Inscriptions; 3. That of Science; and 4. That of Fine Arts. The only change of any importance, made since that time, was the restoration of the *Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques*, under the ministry of M. Guizot, in 1832.

Four of these académies consist each of forty members, who must be resident in Paris; the *Académie des Sciences* is more numerous. All, except the *Académie Française*, have other members, who partake only partially of the rights of membership, under the titles free members (*membres libres*), foreign associates, and national and foreign correspondents, all chosen among the most distinguished men of the age. The government, to which in some measure this great national institution owes its existence, has also provided for its support; for an annual grant of money is made to the Institute amounting, we believe, to between twenty and thirty thousand pounds sterling. This money is applied to several different purposes. In the first place, a certain sum is allowed to each académie for partition among the members who attend at each weekly meeting, so that each member of the Institute receives an income from it in proportion to the regularity of his attendance. This, we understand, amounts, in the case of a regular attendant, to about two thousand francs, or £80 a year. The free members, foreign associates, and correspondents receive nothing. There are also a considerable number of officers who receive regular salaries. Further, a large sum of money is expended in publications conducted under the direction of the different académies, especially the great historical works printed by the *Académie des Inscriptions*, such as the "*Histoire Littéraire de la France*," and several very voluminous and important collections of records, chronicles, &c., belonging to the history of France.

The influence of an institution like this is national in character, and must be felt in several different directions. In the first place, we must, no doubt, ascribe in a great degree to the existence of the Institute the place held by Paris as the centre of European learning and science. The position of a member of the Institute in Paris, and of a foreign associate or correspondent elsewhere, are justly regarded as the highest literary and scientific honours in the world. The Institute gives a certain feature to the society of the learned in Paris which it hardly presents elsewhere. Nor is it without a considerable effect upon the internal politics of France, and this is especially the case at the present moment. The suppression of the *Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques* was partly caused by political feelings, and its restoration, under Louis Philippe, was a concession to public opinion. During the whole of that reign, when so many men of literary fame held a prominent place in the ranks of the statesmen of France, the Institute went on harmoniously with the Government; but, since the re-establishment of the empire, the state of things is entirely changed. It is understood to be a cause of great vexation to Napoleon III. that, as a body, the Institute is openly hostile to the Imperial Government. This hostility is shown in a variety of ways. In case of any public discourse of more than usual solemnity, an opportunity is seldom allowed to slip of making some allusion, more or less direct, in a condemnatory spirit towards the existing Government. In the election of new members, a known opponent of the Imperial Government has a much better chance of success than one of its friends. It is generally understood that the Abbé Lacordaire, the last new member of the *Académie Française*, owes his election in a great measure to this feeling, and in his discourse at his reception he made an implied comparison between the government of Louis Napoleon and that of the Roman Tiberius. When the last Minister of Public Instruction, M. Fortoul, was elected into the *Académie des Inscriptions*, he is said to have bought nearly every vote by the gift of some good appointment or valuable favour. His successor, Rouland, does not possess the qualifications for becoming a candidate, or, indeed, for exercising with judgment all the old functions of his ministry, many of which have been transferred to the newly-created *Ministre d'Etat*. The hostility of the Institute is very disagreeable and embarrassing to the Emperor—it is a sort of permanent proclamation that he does not possess the support of the intellect and talent of the country, and at the same time it is not easily met, for any open hostility to the Institute as a body would be an attack upon learning and science themselves.

The minister Fortoul, who, after the opposition he had met with, regarded the Institute with considerable animosity, is said to have entertained a plan of attacking it by the formation of a new scientific and literary body, entirely independent of it, which was to be much more richly endowed, and it was expected that the rivalry of the two would have given to this new body the force of a balance. But if this plan was seriously entertained, that minister's death put an end to it. The Emperor has hitherto adopted a different course, and has tried to gain over the younger and newly-elected members especially by personal favours, which are the less exposed to criticism, as the recipient is, in general, perfectly entitled to the favours conferred upon him. Thus, one member has hardly had time to feel his honours, when he is appointed, quite unexpectedly, the Emperor's private librarian; another receives a mission to proceed to Italy, and collect materials for an important historical work with which he is entrusted; and so on with others. The suc-

cess of this plan, however, does not appear to have been very great; the very fact of the appointments having been well merited, lessens the feeling on the part of the man appointed that there is any claim upon his subserviency, and he accepts the favour without always becoming a partizan. A new plan is said, at this moment, to agitate the imperial councils, which is neither more nor less than an increase of the number of members of the académies. It is said that Napoleon III. contemplates a decree by which ten members will be added to the number of each académie, and it is evidently suspected that, if this design be carried out, these additional members are to be nominated by the Emperor, as a means of gaining a majority. In fact, if they are left to free election, no advantage will be gained to his interests, for the académies, as in filling up their own vacancies, will elect men opposed to the Government, and he will only get fifty enemies in each instead of forty. Accordingly, it is rumoured, that no serious resistance would be offered, except to the proposal, if made, to place the additional members at the nomination of the Government.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, 20th February.

I HAVE rarely seen the public of this place more amused than they are at this moment by yesterday's leading article in the *Constitutionnel*. The subject is the new brochure, M. de la Guéronnière's "France, Rome, and Italy." On the whole, I must remark, parenthetically, that the said brochure is a failure, which of course does not prevent it from being cried up or cried down, according as the temper or obligations of the organ may be that has to take notice of it. Well, then, the cross-fire of leading articles began naturally the moment the unlucky pamphlet had seen the light of day. The "infidels" pitched into it noisily, and declared they found it absurd, unless, indeed, it was meant to make clear the Emperor's intention of leaving the Pope to his fate. The "faithful," on the contrary, found praise for it, because it positively announces that the sword of France will still continue to protect the Papal See! Then, again, there are the timid and suspicious on both sides,—the wary and "cute" among both infidels and faithful, who actually go the length of imagining that for the very reason that his Imperial Majesty has caused his dutiful scribe to declare that France will go on protecting Rome, that for that identical reason, it is certain the French troops are about to be withdrawn.

Well, in the midst of this wordy war, outspeaks the oracular (or semi-oracular) *Constitutionnel*, and assuredly, a more amusing piece of official prose has rarely been published. Not M. Grandguillot this time, but M. Paul Merriau undertakes to shapen and give forth to the vulgar the deep Cæsarean thought; and he begins by attacking and sharply rebuking the Atheistical *Siccle*. He is shocked, scandalized, horrified, at that sinful print having hinted at the "logic of events" pointing to the withdrawal of the French troops, "for," says he, "does not the very pamphlet itself assert that France will go on guarding the Holy See?" But then, four paragraphs lower down, M. Merriau speculates on the "end of all things," and seems to admit, with Dr. Cumming, that that "end" may of course be contemplated! This imperial journalist grows philosophical at his article's close, and shows how rash it would be for any mortal to calculate on the "perpetual duration" of anything; so that the same column which commences by reprimanding the *Siccle* for daring to fancy that the Emperor will ever withdraw his army from its present quarters at the Holy City, actually finishes by preaching to all mankind the fragility of all human expectations whatever, and quite evidently lets the true believers "down easy," and accustoms their minds to the desertion of the Pope and Church by the "Church's eldest son."

The great effect of the article is—as you do not require to be told—produced by the fact that, in its ambiguity and intense duplicity and shilly-shallying tone, it so truly pictures the main aspects of the tortuous and vacillating imperial mind.

Naturally, the whole town is now ringing with the extraordinary fact of the arrest of Mirès. Some people choose to think that the Russian brochure of a few days back,—the one signed by M. de Tchitcheff, called "*La Turquie Mirès*,"—has had to do with this strange proceeding; but I am, on the contrary, disposed myself to fancy that that brochure was only allowed to be published when the extremest measures against Mirès had been already decided upon. The persons most alarmed by the whole Mirès affair are the entourage of the Palais Royal, and it is rumoured that all that is just now happening has a close connection with the journey which, for a short time past, Prince Napoleon has been said to be contemplating to Italy. There are various versions: some of Plon Plon's friends say he is going to Italy to pick up a stray crown, or lay the first train of what will in a given time be an explosion of popular love and longing for his own beneficent rule; others pretend that his projected tour is a disgrace, if not worse, and that he is sent to the warm light of southern skies as he was despatched two years ago to the "cold comforts" of Mount Hecla,—only to be "got out of the way." Either—or indeed both—versions may be true; but whatever cause takes Plon Plon away from Paris will be insufficient to maintain him long in exile. His Imperial cousin cannot live without him; that is one of the things best known to those who know Louis Napoleon best. However, I think it is very likely that, —just at this time, when the Mirès affair is about probably to bring to light some formidable instances of corruption,—it may in high quarters be believed wisest to let the late King Jerome's well-beloved son be kept at a decent distance from France.

Dull as the Carnival has been this year here, its close has been marked by two or three balls. Madame Walewsky's was, as it was supposed would be the case, one of the most magnificent, and the next in splendour was a much smaller one, given by the Duc de Bassano. This was also a *bal costumé*, at which the Emperor and Empress were present in the disguising folds of a domino.

As each succeeding winter rolls over the present régime, no one, who cares to reflect, can avoid being painfully struck by the deteriorating consequences its duration has had upon the morals and manners of society. All politeness has vanished, with all good faith, all urbanity, with all uprightness and purity of

mind. But the last effects of corruption are now showing themselves in the utter vitiation of taste. They are rapidly coming here now to the ugliness of dishonesty, and the impurity of the moral atmosphere is beginning to re-act upon the outward man (and woman above all!). The Parisians are ceasing to know how to dress! The vulgarity of the soul is showing itself in the vulgarity of the garb. The delicacy of perception is wearing out, and what is "rich," or costs dear, is taking the place of what is really refreshing to the eye, and harmonious.

The other night at a ball supper, which was served on massive silver-gilt dishes and Sèvres china, I heard a man say to the lady on his arm:—"What a waste of truffles it is to stuff partridges with them!"—to which, in that sharp, thin voice so peculiar to *Parisiennes*, she answered:—"I wish, for my part, they would stuff them with truffles of gold! that would be worth being squeezed to death for!" "*Des truffes d'or!*" I shall not easily forget the tone in which the wish was expressed. I looked back at the speaker: she was a very young woman, extremely fair and gentle-looking, but with, at the same time, a keen, sordid light in the eye that would frighten anyone who was not familiar with the race. The days of Cleopatra are gone, and I should like to see any one of her French descendants dissolving the pearl we know of! Not one of them all would dissolve the pearl for the pleasure of waste, but any of them would squander their own souls for its possession, if it were a sufficiently fine one!

Meanwhile gold is the order of the day; its acquisition absorbs them morally, and its display spoils their taste. Furniture—dress, all is overlaid with gold. What glitters is what is resorted to universally, and the eye has nowhere whereon to rest.

SKETCHES FROM THE HOUSE.

BY THE SILENT MEMBER.

OUR Noble Viscount was in high feather on Tuesday night. Hilarious, satirical, and confident, he gave the "office" to Disraeli. On the subject of Parliamentary Reform he is the "judicious bottle-holder" of the opposition leader, and to-night invited him to hit out freely at Locke King, and "put up the shutters" of Mr. Baines. Disraeli responded with gaiety, and the two made play for each other, and threw us into such convulsions of laughter, that you might have thought yourself assisting at a Christmas pantomime, with Palmerston Payne as *Blue Beard*, rejoicing in the murder of half a dozen Reform Bills, and Disraeli as the *Demon of Remorse*, bobbing up in mirrors, beds, and all sorts of unexpected places, in the very spirit of burlesque and fun. Luckily for our Noble Viscount and his jocose ally across the table Mr. Bright was not present, having been compelled to leave town, in consequence of the death of a near relative. Very grim and glum accordingly looked the advanced liberals. The professional jokers of the House had it all their own way, and the Ministry seemed stronger than ever.

Two hours later, and the scene changed. A Conservative M.P., an ex-Governor of the Bank of England, put the Income-tax on its trial, denounced its iniquitous injustice and unfairness, and called upon the House to make an attempt to remedy its more crying inequalities. The Treasury whippers-in looked somewhat alarmed at the crowded benches opposite. They perhaps remembered that the gentlemen below the gangway who had been laughed at in the early part of the evening might now exemplify the French proverb,—*Rira bien qui rira le dernier*. But no! there could be no danger. Our Chancellor of the Exchequer was never more convincing and unanswerable. He pooh-poohed the ex-Governor of the Bank out of court; all the great ministers, all the financiers, all the select committees were against him. You might as well wash a blackamoor white as make an Income-tax fair as between individuals, and equitable as between classes. Ministers smiled and whispered to each other, as who should say, "There is but one finance system, and our chancellor is its prophet." The whips breathed more freely. But they did not consider themselves safe until Disraeli left the House, and his lieutenant, Sir Stafford Northcote, got up to implore the ex-Governor of the Bank not to divide and put his friends to the pain of going into the lobby against him. It was then Lombard-street to a China orange. Would the ex-Governor be so presumptuous as to divide after such an appeal, or, if he did, would he get twenty men to vote for his motion? His case seemed so hopeless, that when the Speaker put the question members called out to the ex-Governor of the Bank to withdraw his motion. The Speaker declared the Noes had it, and when half-a-dozen voices cried "the Ayes have it," the whips thought themselves injured men, and the Ayes factious and contumacious individuals.

Parliamentary life is full of compensations, and any M.P. in St. Stephen's would envy Mr. White the sweet satisfaction of being teller with Mr. Brand of one of the most influential and composite majorities that have been seen for some years in Parliament. If great city capitalists and financiers carried any weight; there were Tom Baring, both the Rothschilds, and Glyn. Among country bankers Spooner and Leatham were of one mind. Three Members for the City of London voted for the motion. Manchester and Liverpool sent their Members into the opposition lobby; Sheffield and Birmingham, so far as they were represented, did the same. The Whig, Lord Enfield, was here, and found among his political friends Sir J. D. Acton, Monckton Milnes, Bonham Carter, &c. The opposition were led into action by Colonel Taylor, and boasted the names of Pakington, Henley, Lord W. Graham, Sotherton Estcourt, Malins, Selwyn, K. Macaulay, Lord Hotham, Lord J. Manners, Sir W. Jolliffe. The Metropolitan Members included W. Williams, Roupell, Edwin James, Ayrton, Alderman Salomons, Angerstein, Peto, Layard, and Locke. The advanced Liberals from the provinces were in great force, and included Alecock, Locke King, Barnes (the youngest Member of the House), Bass, Beale, Baxter, Beecroft, Biggs, Clay, Frank Crossley, the Ewatts, Goldsmid, Paxton, Pease, Salt, Sykes, Warner, and Wyld. Very odd fish were rubbing shoulders together in the Ayes' lobby on Tuesday night. As they walked up the floor on their way to the division, the Opposition to the left of the Speaker's chair, and the Whigs and Radicals to the right, matters began to look very menacing.

The Government lobby in which the Noes were gathered also exhibited an oddly-assorted assemblage. Baillie Cochrane, Bentinck of West Norfolk, Colonel Forester, Lord H. Lennox, Sir S. Northcote, Lord R. Montagu, and Lord Stanley generously tendered the Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer

their aid, and, with a few other Conservatives, saved him from an ignominious defeat. It was observed, however, that very few advanced Liberals voted with the Noes, and that the only two members connected with the metropolis were Mr. Hanbury, M.P. for Middlesex, and Lord J. Russell.

As we entered the House after the division, a rumour ran round that the Government was surely beaten! Hubbard and Knatchbull-Huguesen first came to the table with the numbers from their lobby, which they whispered to the clerk—127. Then Brand and White came up from the lobby door, the former with defeat stamped on his face, the unsophisticated member for Brighton hopeful yet anxious. The House looked on, skilful to detect the least sign of the result. It was given when Mr. Ley handed the paper to Mr. Hubbard, and the Whig tellers fell in and "dressed" to the left of the victors. A cheer arose as the ex-Governor of the Bank took the paper. The four tellers backed to the gangway; then bowed to the chair; then advanced to the table; then bowed again to the chair; while the mover of this despised and flouted motion which half-an-hour before did not seem, under the artillery of Mr. Gladstone's oratory, to hold water at all, read out the numbers in the well-known formula—

Ayes to the Right	...	...	...	...	131
Noes to the Left...	...	...	...	...	127

Another cheer followed the announcement of the numbers; and for the next five minutes everybody was discussing the probable consequences of the vote, the remarkable admixture of parties in the Ayes' lobby, and the speedy "Roland for an Oliver" which the gentlemen below the gangway had offered for the acceptance of our Noble Viscount. Disraeli's shirking of the division did not escape remark, as he had remained in the House until the Chancellor of the Exchequer sat down. Some said it looked as if he thought himself on the eve of office; but no one supposed he would regret the result of the division, or wish he had remained to vote with the Noes.

The defeat of the Ministry on the Income Tax was only one episode in a night full of varied and stirring incidents. Nearly 300 members came down early to hear Locke King propose his £10 county franchise. This he did in a short and neat speech; whereupon Warner, the member for Norwich, proposed his amendment, in a speech which was neither short nor neat. I wish I could send you an engraving of the hon. member's attitude while addressing the House; but any one who has seen a young Frenchman stand up to dance a quadrille at the Bal Mabille or Cremorne with both hands in the pockets of his peg-top trousers, will exactly realise the elegance of Mr. Warner's *pose* while proposing to remit the British Constitution to a Select Committee. An ironical cheer greets Darby Griffith as he follows with his amendment. Parliamentary Reform is in a hopeful way, certainly, when such bright lights have appropriated it.

Our Noble Viscount's speech was eagerly expected, for he had now to state whether the Government would oppose the introduction of half-a-dozen bills to do that piecemeal which the Ministry had refused to propose in a comprehensive measure. He did not leave us long in doubt. The measures might be brought in, yet he thought it inexpedient to revive the question of Parliamentary Reform at the present time. The real objection to the bill of his noble friend last year was our invincible dislike to a general election so soon after the last; nor had that objection become less intense during the short interval that had since elapsed. Happily quoting the King of Sardinia's speech to his Chambers, "it is as wise to wait at the right time as to dare at the right time," our Noble Viscount concluded that this was a time for waiting. He thought that great and important measures of this kind "ought to originate with the responsible Government," which sentiment was loudly cheered by the Opposition. Still if his friends chose to bring in their measures he should not object, but they must clearly understand that he could give up to them no Government days. Mr. Locke King and Mr. Baines must, therefore, take their chance of getting a hearing for their bills on Tuesdays and Fridays (not Thursdays, as I wrote last week, the Government having found so much advantage last Session in leaving private members to prey upon each other's time on Friday, that they rather stealthily appropriated the Thursday again this Session).

Disraeli was in a happy vein to-night. He has taken to praising our Noble Viscount, which has an ominous look, and began by lauding his "temperate and very sensible remarks." He declared against Sir F. Baring's "bit by bit" reforms; for measures for the reconstruction of Parliament ought to be large and comprehensive measures, and if these could not be passed, there was no necessity for Parliamentary reform at all. The great wholesale firms had announced that such a measure was a transaction beyond their capital and enterprise, and what success, therefore, could attend these hucksters? The ready laugh having shown that he had the House with him, Disraeli went on to draw a mirthful picture of the scenes during the Reform Bill debates of last year, when he "saw men representing capital, cities, and large constituencies, whose teeth were chattering in their heads" whenever the order of the day was read. "Their pallid visages could not be concealed from the commonest observers, and in the lobbies you saw them shaking in their shoes at the threatened invasion of a £6 constituency." Considering the waste of public time that these Reform discussions would cause, could not some private arrangement be entered into by which the House, after giving leave for the introduction of the bills, should hear no more on the subject? Such a result would be so desirable, that a testimonial to Mr. L. King and Mr. Baines, subscribed for by all sides of the House, would not be wanting to mark their respect and gratitude. This pleasant railery amused the House at the expense of Mr. Black and other Liberals. Leave was given to bring in the bill, but the Opposition showed little dismay, and were, in short, in high spirits, as they thought of the weapons available for defeating or postponing Reform bills, whether dealing with the county or borough franchise, when proposed by independent members.

Now was the time to go to dinner, and leave Mr. William Williams, or Billy Williams, as he is somewhat profanely called, to drone away on his hobby for charging probate-duty on real property. When scouts brought news that the member for Lambeth had said his say, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was "up" and replying to him, a few financial, economical, and statistical members strolled in to hear him. But for the untoward event of the Ministerial defeat, this would have been a greater night for Gladstone than either for Palmerston or Disraeli. Yesterday he was said to be ill, and an apology was made for him in that behalf by a

brother minister. But, in truth, he had shut himself up in Carlton-Gardens, not only to nurse a cold, but to cram for two great speeches, both to be delivered on the same night, and each sufficient for any ordinary Chancellor of the Exchequer. The comparatively few members who cared to hear Mr. W. Williams conclusively proved to be a dunderhead said that the demonstration was accomplished with abundant resources and consummate skill. Nobody interfered between the Chancellor and the division, and the right hon. gentleman gained an easy victory of 167 votes against 51.

But the next combatant who threw down his glove was a knight of different prowess, who wielded arms of much better temper. Mr. Hubbard, who came in for Buckingham in 1859, is a city merchant, well known for his writings on currency and taxation. He is a plain and unpretending man of business, who has often tried a fall with Gladstone, and who to-night moved for a Select Committee, to see whether some alteration and revision could not be made in the mode of assessing and levying the income-tax. Mr. Hubbard is beyond-most men qualified to raise this subject, since he is the author of pamphlets, entitled, "How should the Income Tax be levied?" and "Reform or Repeal the Income Tax," and has devoted a great deal of attention to the matter. Mr. Hubbard was greatly encouraged in his motion by the scheme for assessing the income-tax found among the papers of Mr. Wilson, which also gave hopes to many popular representatives, that a more equitable assessment of temporary and precarious incomes was possible. Mr. Hubbard's scheme of abatement seemed feasible; at all events, there could be no great harm, Members were disposed to think, in appointing a Committee of the House of Commons to consider the subject, to examine witnesses, and to report to the House.

Gladstone always rises with the occasion. He came down armed with figures, authorities, precedents. He, the great assailant of the income-tax, now declared the abuses and the injustice of the tax to belong essentially and inseparably to the tax itself. Landor, in one of his Imaginary Conversations—the President Du Paty *loquens*, Peter Leopold *audiens*—might have helped the Chancellor of the Exchequer to a simile. The income-tax, in his argument, was no more to be separated from its inequality and injustice than the cat's skin from the cat. "The creature (says the President) will make horrible cries if you attempt to strip it off, and perhaps will die of the operation." Nothing could be more triumphant than the right honourable gentleman's refutation of Mr. Hubbard. The little bottles of mucilaginous drinks, suggestive of relaxed uvula and bronchial irritation, which played so noticeable a part in the Budget speech of 1860, were again produced to-night, and after every sip some fallacy or absurdity bit the dust. The honourable member for Buckingham proposed to exempt incomes at the expense of land and houses, and how did the country gentlemen like that? Let us honour the Opposition chiefs, who replied to this breeches-pocket argument by going into the lobby with Mr. Hubbard. In curing one injustice the honourable gentleman would commit a dozen greater wrongs.

The ex-Governor of the Bank was, indeed, smitten hip and thigh, and had there not been a dogged determination on the part of a hundred and thirty-one members to have a select committee whether or no, and see whether Mr. Wilson's scheme could not be brought into working order, Mr. Hubbard would no doubt have been offered up as a holocaust to the just indignation of our Finance Minister. Still, if the reader can fancy an orator rather overdoing it, proving a little too much, and by a sort of re-action begetting by degrees a sympathy for the man whom he had so mercilessly brayed in a mortar, he may understand the feeling which prevailed when Gladstone sat down.

I can't say that very sanguine hopes were expressed by the Ayes of any beneficial result from the appointment of the Select Committee. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will, of course, be a member of the Committee, and it will devolve upon him or his successor to carry into effect any recommendations to which the Committee may come. A poetical effusion was handed about as the production of a rhyming M.P., which, although no great judge of style, seems to me scarcely worthy of the author of the graceful "Palm Leaves:"—

Good Mr. Hubbard
Went to the cupboard
To get the tax-payer a bone.
When he got there,
The Exchequer was bare,
And so the tax-payer got none.

Poet and prophet used to be synonymous terms, but let us hope better things from the labours of the Committee.

The division on the Income-Tax, and Mr. Hubbard's unexpected triumph, did not conclude the incidents of this eventful night. Mr. Baines replied to Lord Palmerston's speech, delivered at an earlier period of the evening, against the Reform Bills of independent members, was called to order by Mr. Hardy, and sustained by the Speaker, and compared his own motion to the unofficial labours of Lord John, Earl Grey, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Wilberforce, the Duke of Richmond, and all other persons between whose case and his own there was no kind of resemblance. Our Noble Viscount, with his recent defeat fresh in his memory, was yet game to the backbone. He could not promise his hon. friend any Government days. And if our Noble Viscount holds to that determination, why then, after a good deal of inevitable bunkum, and much affected indignation on the part of members of metropolitan constituencies, who, let me tell you, are as glad as any one to stave off a general election, we shall, say about the beginning of June, see the end of the piecemeal or retail measures of Reform which our Noble Viscount permitted Mr. Locke King and Mr. Baines to introduce on Tuesday night.

FANATICISM AND INSANITY.—In a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, Dr. Conolly, of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, speaking of the moral treatment of the insane, stated, as the result of the experience of his whole life, that distorted views on religious subjects are the cause of at least two-thirds of the cases of mania in women, especially those belonging to the upper classes. Touching with all reverence on the proper study of religious books, Dr. Conolly lamented that morbid brooding over subjects of theology and points of doctrine is such a fruitful cause of mental diseases; and he remarked, that of all forms of insanity, religious monomania is the one most prone to lead its unfortunate possessor to the commission of suicide.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

In the Old World, mountain chains, running east and west, separate zones of climate and isolate the races which inhabit them. The frozen plateau of Thibet looks down on the hot plains of Bengal. The highlands of Bavaria and Switzerland are conterminous with the rich valley of the Po. It is not so in the great North American plain which, lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic, extends from the Polar Seas to the Gulf of Mexico. There the zones, or belts of climate, melt into each other. In the New England States the temperature in winter is that of Copenhagen, in summer that of Rome. In the states which lie along the Gulf of Mexico the temperature of winter and summer is that of Algiers and Cairo. That countries so unlike in climate should influence differently the pursuits and character of their inhabitants might be expected, and so it is. The region represented in the map lying south of the parallel of 34 degrees north latitude, forms a great alluvial plain, overspread in its more elevated and sandy tracts, with forests of pine and oak; and in the depressions through which its sluggish rivers flow, with marshes and jungles, exhibiting all the luxuriance of the tropics. The chief products of this plain are cotton, rice, and sugar. The successful cultivation of these plants implies the command of cheap labour, the employment of expensive steam-machinery, and an amount of skill and activity in the capitalists who undertake it far beyond that called into play by the high farming of northern latitudes. Society in the Southern States is divided into three strongly-marked castes: (1) the slave-owners; (2) the slaves; and (3) the mean whites. The slave-owners are not a class who can afford to lead a lounging life. They are at once enterprising farmers, manufacturers, and merchants, engaged in keen competition with each other. Of the negroes we need say nothing beyond the fact that they sow and reap under a sun which prostrates at once the strength of the Anglo-Saxon race. But the third class in the Southern States are less familiarly known. They exceed in numbers the planters and the slaves put together, consisting, as they do, of squatters of European descent, who live almost exclusively by vagabondage and theft. These are the mean whites—the dangerous classes—who form the material for the filibustering armies which have invaded Mexico and Central America. The number of slave-owners is 350,000. With their families and skilled free dependants they perhaps form a population of two millions. To set against this there are four millions of slaves, and six millions of mean whites.

A few figures will best show the relative strength of the free and the slave states. The area of the free states is 750,000 square miles; their population is nineteen millions. The area of the slave states is 851,500 square miles, but their population is only twelve millions. The area of the territories is 1,654,000 square miles; their population is 385,000. The countries within which it is yet to be decided whether slavery shall or shall not prevail, is, then, considerably greater than that of the whole free states and slave states put together.

During the American war of independence, the extent of the Republic was only one-fourth of what it now is. The only states requiring slave labour were Georgia and Carolina, and even there the institution was dying out. The great statesmen who drew up the Declaration of Independence scarcely considered it a subject worthy of their attention. But events were taking place in Europe which were destined to give the institution fresh vitality. In 1767 Hargreaves invented the spinning-jenny, in 1785 Dr. Cartwright invented the steam-loom, and in 1790 the steam-engine of Watt began to be applied to both inventions. An unlimited demand for cotton was the result. In 1790, not a bag of the raw material was shipped from the United States. A few years afterwards this product, cultivated by slave labour and prepared by the saw-gin, was sent from America in immense quantities to the English manufacturers. Till 1803 the space was limited over which cotton could be cultivated; but in that year Louisiana was bought from France, and the surface of the Republic was at once doubled. Extensive countries suited for cotton cultivation were now added to it, and were rapidly overspread by planters.

Two currents of colonization began to set westward. That of the small farmers and mechanics of the north, reinforced by the European emigration, proceeded into the interior along the route now marked by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway. Bounded towards the north-west by the Canadian frontier, the northern current descended the Mississippi basin. Bounded towards the south-east by the frontier of Mexico, the southern current of slave colonization ascended the same great river. The two streams met in Missouri, and the question was raised, which system, that of freedom or that of slavery, should prevail in the great region lying to the westward?

In 1818, Missouri applied for admission, as a state. Congress had to decide whether slavery should there be adopted or abolished. The House of Repre-



sentatives were favourable to the former, the Senate to the latter alternative. The Missouri compromise was the result, under which slavery was allowed to prevail south of 36 degrees 30 minutes, but for ever prohibited north of that parallel. Twenty-five years later, Texas was admitted to the Union. In 1846 the Oregon territory was ceded by England. In 1848 California was acquired from Mexico. The area of the Republic was again doubled, as in 1803. The slave party had again acquired a great accession of strength. In 1850, their struggle with the north led to another defeat, or compromise, whereby congress renounced all right to interfere in the internal slave trade, exempted California, Utah, and New Mexico, from all restriction as to slavery, and passed the fugitive slave law. In 1854, the slave interest being still rampant, Kansas, without regard to the Missouri compromise, was allowed to introduce or repudiate slavery in countries north of 36 degrees 30 minutes. Zealous planters entered the territory from the south, at the head of their slaves. Emigrants, no less zealous, assisted by anti-slavery societies in New England, poured into it from the north. We need not tell what followed,—how the polling-booths were carried off at the point of the bowie knife; how the interference of the federal government was necessary to chastise the insolence of the slave holders; and how, since the election of a Republican President, the latter have assumed their

present position. Of the various new "compromises" recently proposed in Congress, Mr. Crittenden's scheme is that slavery should be established and protected in all territories now held or hereafter to be acquired south of 36 degrees 30 minutes. Mr. Rice proposes that the whole territory north of this parallel should be admitted as a state under the name of Washington; and that the territory south of this line should form a state under the name of Jefferson. Mr. Douglas would put an end to negro suffrage; and Mr. Seward would give the south a guarantee against interference with slavery as it now exists. The Committee of thirty-three in the House of Representatives, to whom the President's message was referred, have not adopted any scheme. The majority are of opinion that no amendment of the Constitution affecting slavery should be made without the consent of all the states. One minority, however, hold that the provisions of the Constitution, as they are, should be enforced without compromise; while another minority recommend the Crittenden compromise, or a peaceable separation, at once, of the North and South, at once settling the terms of social and commercial intercourse, and making permanent arrangements for the navigation of the Mississippi. Virginia, a slave-trading state, at the same time comes forward as a mediator between the contending parties, and invites them to a congress at Washington. What hope can we now have of any compromise? The slave states must expand. They want new territory, and they will not be satisfied even with the renunciation by the Republican party of all the latter have ever contended for. To preserve their present social organization, they must advance rather to the south than the north; and this they can only do by throwing off the fetters of the Federal Government, by opening new fields of emigration in Mexico and Cuba, and on the southern shores of the Caribbean Sea, and by laying in these countries the foundation of a great slave empire which may ultimately extend from the northern to the southern tropic.

CONTEMPORARY SCIENCE.

A NEW gas burner, the invention of Professor Frankland, is attracting considerable attention. As coal gas is ordinarily burned the maximum illuminating power is not obtained from a given number of cubic feet, owing to the heat of combustion being diminished by the cold air with which the flame is fed. The happy idea occurred to Dr. Frankland to utilize the heat radiated from the chimney in raising the temperature of the air employed in the combustion, thus employing the same principle of *hot blast* in gas illumination which has proved of such infinite value in iron smelting. The ordinary chimney of an argand burner (which should be at least four inches longer than usual) is surrounded at the lower part by a conical outer chimney, rising as high as the top of the flame and descending about a couple of inches below the burner, where it stands on a plate of glass screwed on to the gas pipe. A space about a quarter of an inch broad is thus left between the inner and outer chimney, and owing to the access of air being cut off at the bottom of the burner the necessary supply can only reach the flame by passing down this narrow space between the cylinders. As the air passes over the intensely heated surface of the inner chimney it becomes exceedingly hot, being raised to about 600° Fahrenheit, and then coming in contact with the metallic burner, it raises that to a similar temperature. Thus the air and the gas are considerably heated before they come together, and as a matter of course the heat of the flame is considerably greater than usual.

The result of this is that the light is much increased, owing both to the higher temperature of the particles of carbon liberated in the flame, and to the decomposition of the light carburetted hydrogen which is always present in coal gas, with separation of its luminiferous carbon, whereas, under ordinary circumstances, this gas merely acts as a diluent of the heavier gases. The result obtained with one of these burners is something surprising; an ordinary argand which, when consuming three and a half feet per hour, gave a light equal to thirteen candles, when fitted with the external cylinder, gave a light nearly equal to twenty-two candles, with the same consumption of gas; and in order to produce an amount of light with the external cylinder equal to thirteen candles, only two and one-fifth cubic feet were required, showing a saving of precisely one-third.

Some time ago, a prize of 6,000 francs was offered by the Lyons Chamber of Commerce for the discovery of a green colouring matter, which should be equal in every respect to the celebrated Chinese green, Lo-Kao. M. Charvin, of Lyons, has now announced that he has succeeded in solving the problem, and has produced a colouring matter equal in tinctorial properties, and which will dye silk green, equally brilliant by artificial light, and with as much body as the celebrated Lo-Kao. The colour is extracted from the buckthorn (*rhamnus catharticus*), and can be supplied to dyers in any quantity, at a price not exceeding 100 francs the kilogramme. As M. Charvin has fulfilled all the conditions proposed in the programme, the commission have recommended the Lyons Chamber of Commerce to award him the prize.

The Germanic Confederation are about to adopt a uniform decimal system of weights and measures, based upon the metrical system of France. The unit of length is to be the mètre, subdivided into 100 centimètres, and 1,000 millimètres, but suppressing the décimètre. For cloth measure and such like purposes, it is proposed to employ a mètre measure divided on one side into centimètres, and on the other into halves, quarters, eighths, &c. The unit of distance is to be the German mile of 7,500 mètres. The measures of surface will be the square mètre and the are of 100, the arpent of 2,500, the double arpent of 5,000, and the hectare of 10,000 square mètres. The cubic mètre will serve for rough solid measurements, for wood, stone, or building purposes. It is much to be regretted that some uniform system of weights and measures is not established in England on a scientific basis. A person has only to travel through half a dozen English counties, and endeavour to ascertain the weight of a pound of butter, and he will soon be of opinion that the state of our national weights and measures is such as to be a disgrace to any civilized nation. Setting aside the custom which he will find in some places of selling it by the yard or pint, he will find the pound variously expressed by 12, 16, 20, and 24 ounces; whilst the variations in the weight of the ounce and its subdivision the drachm, are scarcely less abnormal.

A geological fact of some interest has been made out by Mr. Sorby. Upon a close microscopic examination of granite, ground and polished so thin as to be transparent, and then cemented with Canada balsam between two glass plates, he has discovered that this rock contains an immense number of cavities, holding water and saline solutions, which must, therefore, have been in the liquid state when the rock was in process of formation. It must therefore be concluded that granite is not simply an igneous rock, but that it has been formed by the joint action of fire and water.

Count Sevastianoff, who has been engaged for several years in taking photographic fac-similes of the treasures of art and literature buried in the monasteries of Mount Athos, is about to publish some of his results. The well-known lithographic establishment of Lemerier is at the present moment engaged in copying the plates by a photo-lithographic process, and the issue of proofs to the public is expected shortly to take place. Specimens of a ninth century New Testament have been already issued, printed on parchment-paper, and they are highly spoken of for fidelity and effect.

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

At the Royal Society, on Thursday (14th instant), a paper was read "On Magnetic Storms and Earth Currents," by C. V. Walker, Esq., F.R.S. The object of this paper is to show that the disturbances of telegraph needles, arising from causes extraneous to the working of the telegraph, is due to magnetic storms. These appear, according to the observations that have been made on the South Eastern Railway, to take a direction from North East to South West; and Mr. Walker further finds that the one-minute currents are the most numerous, being eighty of the whole number observed, the next in number being progressively 2, 3, 4, 4½, and 5-minute currents.

On Friday, the 15th February, the Anniversary Meeting of the Geological Society was held at Somerset House, when Leonard Horner, Esq., was re-elected President. Mr. Horner was one of the original founders of the Society, of which he has previously, in 1846 and 1847, filled the chair, and from its first establishment, in 1808, has taken an active part and almost constantly been an office-bearer.

After the usual business, and the reading of the report, in which the President's labours in re-arranging the Museum were conspicuously mentioned, the Wollaston Gold Medal was awarded to Professor Bronn, of Heidelberg, in appreciation of his long and continuous palæontological labours, and especially of the "Index Palæontologicus," and his last great work "On the Organic World," in which he produced his Teripetal Law of Development, which supposed organic creation to have begun in the ocean and thence to have overspread the earth.

The balance of the Wollaston Fund was then presented to M. Daubrée, of Strasburg, chief engineer of mines, as a contribution towards the further continuance of those admirable researches and synthetic experiments on the metamorphism of rocks, for which M. Daubrée has made himself so eminent.

The eulogium on deceased members was happily a short one, and confined chiefly to two distinguished members—the Rev. Baden Powell and Professor Hausmann.

In the Annual Address the President commenced with a just and well-merited glorification of the accomplishments of the Government geological surveyors, and the value of their contributions to the progress of geology as a science; the labours of Huxley, Salter, Ramsay, Etheridge, Bristow, Smythe, Bauman, and Geikie, being specially noticed; as were also those of Mr. Jukes and other Irish surveyors.

Darwin's theory was then reviewed and applauded as the most compendious treatise on the doctrine of species that has ever appeared. The President next dwelt long and minutely on the valuable investigations on the metamorphism

of rocks, and the artificial production of minerals by MM. Daubrée and Delesse; the contributions to our knowledge of the actions producing metamorphism by Berthier, Bischoff, Becqueril, Bünsen, Naumann, and others; but we were sorry not to find the name of our own Sorby included in the list of eminent investigators of those interesting exciting causes which have given a metamorphosed highly crystalline condition to rock-strata, which were probably originally only ordinary limestones, clays, and sandstones.

Some remarks were then made on central heat and the difficulty of comprehending the conditions under which the first sedimentary strata were deposited when the sea was possibly in a state of ebullition. The last subject touched upon was the very remote period of the first existence of man on the earth. The discoveries of M. Boucher de Perthes; the subsequent researches and confirmations of Prestwich, Falconer, &c.; the cuts and marks of rude implements on the bones of fossil animals; and the evidences from human relics and skeletons found in caves and other places associated with the remains of extinct mammals were of course gone over, but a new topic was taken up in a direction little anticipated. There is a familiar belief that the Bible teaches the existence of man as only dating back for a period of about 4,000 years, and this is as generally supposed to be a result of an accurate estimation of the Mosaic chronology. Mr. Horner pointed out that this impression had arisen from a marginal note inserted in the authorised edition of the English version, about 170 years ago, by Bishop Usher of Armagh, apparently of his own accord, for Mr. Horner, after minute inquiry, cannot find that note has ever, either at that time or since, been in any way authorised. The passage from Usher's works, summing up his calculations, was quoted, and is absurdly minute in its details.

The chief proofs of the antiquity of the geological drift-deposits in which the flint-implements have been found, such as the alteration in the configuration of the north of France, which must have been effected since the deposition of the gravel beds in which they are met with, concluded the address.

At the meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the 16th inst., the secretary gave a discourse on the general architectural distribution of public baths in Turkey, the processes of bathing there used, the comparatively moderate temperatures maintained, and the constant presence of water in the hot apartment, whereby a moist atmosphere is permanently engendered, presenting a marked contrast to the system of the so-called "Turkish Baths" now coming so much into use in England. At the conclusion of the discourse, D. Urquhart, Esq., remarked in forcible terms on the extreme sanitary importance of the Turkish bath, and of obtaining a high temperature in the hot rooms.

The joint meeting of the Archaeological and Ethnological Societies, on Tuesday, was a decided success, and the rooms of the latter society in St. Martin's-place were crowded with the élite of the London scientific societies. Amongst the visitors present were Sir Roderick Murchison, Professor Owen, the President of the Geological Society, Mr. Leonard Horner; Admiral Fitzroy, Dr. Lee (the President of the Astronomical Society), the Countess of Falmouth, Mr. Evans, &c.; and on the table were laid the original collection of specimens presented to the Ethnological Society by M. Boucher de Perthes in 1847, the year previous to the publication of the first volume of his "Antiquités Celtiques;" the beautiful typical collection of Mr. Evans, of Hemel Hempstead; collections by Mr. King, of Hoxne; and from various other parts by other gentlemen; fossil and recent flake-knives and other flake-instruments of flint, obsidian, &c.; with examples of the trimmed cores or blocks from which flakes had been struck off; and, lastly, an immense collection of specimens of every class and variety of form collected in Yorkshire by that indefatigable collector and dealer, Mr. Edward Tindall of Bridlington.

Mr. Botfield, M.P., the President of the Archaeological Society, took the chair, supported on his right by Mr. J. Crawford, president of the Ethnological Society, and in his opening address very appropriately alluded to the success of this first attempt of a junction-meeting, and the capabilities afforded by such occasions of bringing to bear the varied stores of knowledge which devotees of each particular science possessed upon a common topic of discussion, and that much light was thus expected to be thrown upon the present and other subjects which required special elucidation.

Mr. Thomas Wright, the well-known antiquary, then opened the discussion by an oral description of the collections exhibited at the meeting. He said there were many gentlemen present who could better deal with the geological part of the subject than himself, and he would therefore only make a few remarks in an archaeological point of view. Of the most ancient or fossil-implements he had no doubt whatever now of their human manufacture, and that they were designed for special purposes of some kind or other, chiefly for domestic use, or the chase, while none seemed fitted for warlike purposes. Great interest was of course attached to their remote age, but there was nothing generally in the form or make of flint or stone weapons which would indicate their date, the savages of all countries and ages making them on the same simple principles. The northern antiquaries have divided the ancient ages into stone, bronze, and iron periods; but there were no real limits to these periods, and stone and metal weapons were very commonly found mixed together in the same tumulus or grave. Stone weapons were often found in England in Roman and in Saxon cemeteries of the 6th or 7th centuries, and as late as the 11th century stone was frequently used for such purposes. In our own time such weapons are always found in use amongst people of low civilization. Mr. Wright expressed the opinion that the stone implements had often been made in imitation of metal ones, and quoted as an example that some early voyagers to the Pacific having presented some of the islanders with metal tools, were surprised to find, on a subsequent visit, a short time after, that they had been ingeniously imitated in stone. He did not, however, contend for more than that the use of implements of stone did not indicate there were not at the same period instruments of metal; and, undoubtedly, we might go back to a very remote period, when metal was unknown, and stone, bone, or wood were the only materials in use. In concluding, Mr. Wright referred to the forgeries of flint instruments, which had been carried on to such an extent that there were perhaps but few collections in the country which did not contain some examples.

Mr. Evans described the condition of the strata at Abbeville, St. Acheul, and Amiens, where the flint-implements had been found by M. Boucher de Perthes. In company with Messrs. Prestwich, Flower, Mylne, and other geologists, he had visited those places, and had seen the implements extracted from the gravels, under such circumstances as left no doubt whatever of their geological age, and of their being associated with the remains of fossil mammalia.

In some of the gravels near Abbeville, the peculiar bivalve shells occurred, of a species of *Cyrena*, which is typical of gravels of a high antiquity; and in these beds implements were found, in one case associated with a nearly entire skeleton of a rhinoceros. At Hoxne, in Suffolk, such implements had also been found in similar ossiferous deposits, and identical in form with those from Abbeville. Various other localities were mentioned both in France and England. He did not dispute the position of those who thought that the tribes of those fossil mammalia, whose remains are associated with these first relics of our race, might

have lived down to the age of man; but the undoubted age of the gravels carried back the age of our race to the geological eras, and gave it a higher antiquity than mere historians have ever ventured to assign. There were three leading or typical forms of fossil flint-implements—simple flakes, such as knives, arrow-points, &c.; large spear-like forms, worked to a point, and usually having their broader and rounded ends left in their natural state, untouched; and smaller oval flints, with a sharply trimmed edge all round.

Sir Roderick Murchison offered a few words of congratulation. It was the first time Geologists had directly met the Archaeologists and Ethnologists, and much practical good could not but result from such *réunions*. Entirely concurring with Mr. Evans' remarks on the Valley of the Somme, he was convinced also of the antiquity of the gravels there from the great changes in the physical condition of the country which had intervened since their deposit; and whether there were indications of the tumultuous action of water, or their deposition took place under comparatively tranquil conditions, the superior intellect of man would in the former case have caused him to fly to the hills for escape, and in the other it would have only been by fortuitous circumstances his remains would have been commingled with those of the lower grades of animals; hence, in either case, there are good grounds for the general absence of his bones from those deposits in which his weapons are found. That some of the animals of that remote age could have lived down to the period of man we know, for in the forests of Lithuania upwards of a thousand head of cattle are still preserved,—a remnant directly descended from, and identical with, the great fossil bison of the old drift period, during which its species was associated with the Siberian mammoth and the tichorine rhinoceros. Sir Roderick then exhibited two large spear-shaped flint implements from Reculver and Herne Bay, on the sea-coast of the mouth of the Thames, which had been formed of the rolled flints of the tertiary shingle-beds of that district.

Mr. King, who had been engaged for two years in excavating at Hoxne, mentioned the rarity in the deposits there of flints, while the few found were generally worked into shape as implements. He also stated, in illustration of the great age of the gravel there, that the Goldbrook, a tributary of the Waveney, had cut a channel through it to the depth of 30 feet, and that the flints of which the implements had been formed had commonly been extracted from the upper boulder-clay, as denoted by their porcelainic appearance. In the bottom of the Waveney valley, too, bones of carnivorous animals have been found, whose remains must have been deposited since the excavation of the valley.

Mr. Pengelly observed that there were reasons, before the conclusive evidence obtained from the Brixham Cavern in 1858, for concluding that the relics of man were associated with those of the fossil mammals. Such had been the case in Kent's Cavern, and, from circumstances which were met with there, it was argued that man was contemporaneous with those great beasts. One hitch, however, occurred in the bare possibility that the collocation was not original; but in 1857 a circumstance happened which has caused much light to be thrown on the question. In the November of that year some ground was purchased at Brixham for the building of some houses, and in January, 1858, in clearing it a hole was met with in a line of fracture large enough to admit a man's hand. On one occasion when the workmen returned from their meals, a crowbar which had been left by one of them was missing, but in the course of a few days, as the excavations proceeded, the size of the hole referred to had increased to such dimensions as to permit a small man to wriggle through. Seeing the crowbar on a ledge below, he descended and detected the existence of a cavern. This cave, closed to external access as it had been, was free from the objections of the probable introduction and commingling, at subsequent periods, of human relics, which had been formerly urged against Kent's and other similarly open caverns. When the cavern was first entered it was evident there were two galleries, the one towards the north being closed with stalactite. After this passage was forced, Mr. Pengelly entered and saw on the stalagmite of the floor the antlers of a rein-deer. As this appeared a virgin cavern, it seemed exactly adapted to afford the evidence required to substantiate the position Kent's and other similar caverns had, from their open state, failed to do. Accordingly, Mr. Pengelly induced the Geological and Royal Societies to purchase the cavern and supply funds for its excavation, and the layers of deposits were removed carefully one by one. In the stalagmite there was found a fine bone of *Ursus spelæus*. Below this was the "bone-bed," with every bone placed with its longer axis regularly in the plane of the bedding except at one spot where the bones and stones were inclined in every direction, just as they had fallen in from above. Bones of animals, with flint-flake implements of the perfection of manufacture, were thus found at a depth of fourteen inches below the stalagmite floor. Mr. Pengelly kept, as the work proceeded, a minute journal of the exact position of every bone and implement in the cavern. The bones and implements as found were cleared carefully out with a knife; but, in one instance, within the space of about two square feet, there appeared to be a great number of bones together, and the whole mass was removed to Mr. Pengelly's house, and on being there carefully cleaned in the presence of witnesses, proved to be the nearly entire skeleton of a cave-bear, in the astragalus of which there was a periwinkle-shell (*Littorina*), every circumstance tending to show the tranquil inclosure of the bones on the spot where they were found.

There was a curious circumstance connected with some rolled and worn nodules of brown hæmatite iron mingled with the flints and bones. The cavern was 90 feet above the sea-level and 75 feet above the valley, which is 300 yards wide, and Brixham is situated in it. On the opposite side of the valley towards Torquay, on the crest of a hill, is the stratum of brown hæmatite corresponding to that in the cave; therefore, if the valley was, at the time of the deposit of these bones, flint-implements, and boulders, as deep as it is now is, the hæmatite nodules, from the direction in which they would have come being at right angles to the valley, must have first passed down a slope of 20 degrees on the one side of it, and up a similar slope of 20 degrees on the other, before they could have entered the cavern. Hence it appears certain that either the valley could not then have existed, or, if it did, was filled up with the gravel which had since been cleared out. In either case the bones and flint-implements would be of such great antiquity as is consistent with the subsequent reduction by natural causes of the valley to its present physical configuration.

Mr. T. W. Atkinson, the famous traveller in Northern Asia, in answer to a question as to the geographical range of carnivorous animals, stated that he had seen the Bengal tiger preying on the rein-deer in its native habitat.

Admiral Fitzroy made some remarks on the care required to be taken in affixing dates to flint or other stone implements, for the reason that they were now, and always had been, in use by the lowest and most uncivilized races of men. These working by the same simple means, and actuated by the same wants, had produced over the whole surface of the earth tools and weapons of like make, and adapted for similar uses. He referred also to the invariable practice of the Fuegians, Patagonians, and others, of carrying with them in their small bags, or pouches, as well as in their canoes, pieces of flint or pyrites, for the purpose of obtaining fire

—an almost indispensable necessity to the savage. One fact he mentioned has an important bearing on the question of the probable uses of the fossil flint-implements.

The Guanaco (the wild Llama), which attains a large size in its haunts in the south of Patagonia, often swims across the east end of the Straits of Magellan, on to the eastern part of Terra del Fuego. In the winter time, when the snow has fallen heavily, the long-legged Guanaco gets entangled in the snowdrift, and becomes unable to proceed. Surrounded, then, by the wild Fuegians, it is knocked at head by one of them, with a heavy pointed stone, fixed in the cleft end of a split stick, and bound in firmly with cords of sinews, thus forming a stone weapon almost identical in form and purpose with the iron poleaxe of our butchers.

Mr. Blagg, in noticing the finding of small flake arrow-heads in Battersea-fields, said he had often reflected on the probability of that region having been in primitive times under water, and therefore not an ancient place of habitation for man. This led him to think that the lake there might have been traversed by the aboriginal inhabitants in their canoes, from which, or from the shore, arrows and sling-stones might have been launched at birds and other objects of the chase, and have fallen into the water, and thus have become embedded in the brick-earth or bottom-mud.

The meeting was then terminated by a reply from Mr. Wright, and some pertinent remarks from Mr. Botfield on the value of the information adduced, and the little true religion had to apprehend from the most extended investigations on this or any other subject.

At the Geological Society, on Wednesday evening, two important papers were read. The first, by Sir Roderick Murchison and Mr. Geikie, who having examined the tract of country in the Scottish Highlands described some years since by the late Mr. Daniel Sharpe, pointed out in this paper that what had been considered as foliation by Mr. Sharpe and former geologists was actually the natural stratification of the beds, and due to the bending over in vast arches of the great rock-masses of that region. Professor Harkness's paper was an application of Sir Roderick Murchison's recent systematic order of arrangement of the Gneissic and Lower Silurian metamorphosed rocks of the Scottish Highlands to similar rock-masses of like age in Ireland.

At the Royal Society of Literature, the same night, Sir Henry Rawlinson read a very valuable and interesting paper, entitled "Illustrations from Egyptian History and Chronology, from the cuneiform inscriptions." The paper entered largely into the intercourse of the Assyrians and Egyptians, and stated that there was no allusion to the existence of Assyria prior to 1150 B.C. He then read a number of translations of the cuneiform inscriptions, tending to throw much light on Biblical history and chronology. These were new views, developed by Sir Henry for the first time in this paper. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Birch thought there was nothing to disprove the existence of Assyria at a much earlier date than that supposed by Sir H. Rawlinson. Mr. Poole and Mr. Vaux took part in an interesting discussion as to the origin of the elephant on the Assyrian monuments. Sir H. Rawlinson announced his intention of reading another paper at an early opportunity, on the "Early Geography of Syria."

At the Society of Antiquaries on Thursday, the following papers were read:—by George Scharf, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary to the National Portrait Gallery, "Remarks on some pictures from Windsor Castle, Hampton Court, and Wilton House, exhibited by the gracious permission of Her Majesty and of the Lord Herbert of Lea." By John Bruce, Esq., Vice-President, "Biographical Notes on Lord Chief Justice Heath (temp. Charles I.), with transcripts of two of his letters at the State Paper Office: the whole in illustration of a Portrait exhibited by W. Taylor, Esq., F.S.A." Thomas Close, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited sixteen celts and other bronze implements, found at Nottingham.

MUSIC.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD AND MR. HALLÉ.

ASSUREDLY these are, at present, the two most popular pianists in England. Mr. Hallé, indeed, is more properly the god of our northern regions. He is adored by northern millions. He has made the hard-working north his home, married music to the goddess of the groaning and thundering factory, gladdened and refreshed the fevered hearts of our northern mechanics, and revealed to the world that grimy faces and hardened palms may belong to soft hearts and delicate ears. All honour to him and his devoted labours in the cause of the only art vouchsafed to man, by which, amid all the actual discords of practical life, a harmony is symbolised, combined alike of great and small, where small and great are alike represented, alike respectable, alike indispensable to the harmonious whole. There is that in the English multitudes that throng a music hall, which makes the spectacle unlike anything of the kind to be found abroad. That music, as an active pursuit in England, does not enter largely into our national life, is clear from the small number, comparatively, of indigenous composers and artists we possess. On the other hand, that the English musical fibre is by nature exquisitely tender is equally clear, from the extraordinary devotion of the English to music not of their own composing. The truth seems to be, that neither our climate nor our enforced habits of strained competition and industry are favourable to the development of an original musical stock of ideas, while our common descent and filiation with the musical nations of Europe, in whom a happier climate and a greater quantity of individual enjoyment have unfolded the bud, which England's paler sun never brought into bloom, lend a deeper meaning to our enjoyment. It is as if a prisoner should hear a touching discourse addressed to him by a known and loved voice through his prison walls, and yet be unable to respond. Whether we shall ever possess a rich indigenous music of our own, as we also possess a rich indigenous poetry, may be doubted; but if ever the day comes, Mr. Hallé's name will, we trust, occupy no inconspicuous place among those who sowed the golden crop for future generations. At any rate he is appreciated in his lifetime, which no man bent on immortality ever yet regretted; and he must have felt on Monday last, when he was enthusiastically greeted at St. James's Hall, that he was hailed, not merely as an accomplished artist, but as a national friend.

If Mr. Hallé belongs to our North, agreeably to his pale and elevated, though benign countenance, Miss Arabella Goddard's ivy-clad wreath proclaims her of the South. She, too, though in a different sense, is a popular idol. She is, *par excellence*, the English pianiste, though a pupil of Kalkbrenner's. If she has any equals on her own instrument among English artists, it would be rash to pronounce that she has any superiors. And as all her competitors are of the male sex, she stands alone, and has gradually come to be looked upon as the popular Queen of the Piano.

But we have other, deeper grounds of resemblance for establishing a comparison between them than mere popularity. The truth is, both Miss Goddard and

Mr. Hallé belong to the same school of taste—both are purists—in both perfection has all but reached the limits where individual passion is eliminated, and nothing remains but the music itself, perfect indeed, free from blemish or speck, but disengaged from the personality of the performer.

To some hearers the effect produced is less pleasing, less complex; they require the peculiar flavour imparted by the medium through which the divine manna passes; the manna itself, without the individual sauce, they think tasteless and insipid. Even tricks, mannerisms, and positive faults, they prefer to absolute impersonal perfection. We do not blame them. *Nous constatons*. Nevertheless the older a musician grows, the more accustomed he becomes to all the great masterpieces, and the less he cares for the personality of the performer. Tricks and mannerisms become odious to a refined taste, and after elevating one idol after another for the sake of peculiar individualizations, he grows weary of the constant change, and his whole soul becomes concentrated on the music. When a man has arrived at this stage, nothing is so delightful to him as the absence of those peculiarities so coveted by younger hearers, and he esteems himself happy indeed if he is privileged to hear a Hallé, a Molique, or a Giuglini, whom a more youthful audience pronounce to be "too cold." (Of course we are not speaking of our "country cousins," with whom to play out of all time and to put all the accents in the wrong place, and to make more tremolando in an hour than an artist in a lifetime, is esteemed the acme of musical taste and expression. They are beyond the pale of criticism.)

For our own part we honestly profess to like everything good of its kind, and we disclaim every intention of setting up a system of exclusion or musical orthodoxy, when we avow that we are infinitely captivated by the impersonal perfection of both the artists before us. In exquisite faultless purity, delicacy, vigour, and fidelity to their text, we believe them unsurpassed. Miss Arabella Goddard's rendering is more statuesque, Mr. Hallé's more pictorial and poetical. Often when we have heard the former play the smaller pieces of Handel and Bach, we have felt at a loss to find any term of comparison but that of a priceless Greek statue of the most delicate yet vigorous sculpture. The wonderful relief of all her principal themes, the grace with which all the surrounding tracery is embroidered, the mellow gradation of outline, the fine unexaggerated climax; these are qualities which more than redeem in the heart of the classical musician what is indeed called coldness, but what might with equal truth be called repose. With equal repose Mr. Hallé has more of poetry and self-concentration. Of all the pianists with whose playing we are familiar, he most of all possesses the quality, which the French call *recueillement*; and hence the lucidity of his playing, the harmony of parts, the wonderful subordination of the details, the exquisite meaning preserved in the most ordinary notes, which when played by ordinary hands seem to apologise for being there at all.

MR. MUSARD'S BEETHOVEN NIGHT.

Mr. Musard's Beethoven Night, on Tuesday last, was not only successful, but the attendance unusually large, and the patronage, if patronage were required, more than usually distinguished. It is not the least honourable feature of our nobility, that while they are in a wonderful degree sharers in all the more practical concerns of the country, their more material instincts have not interfered with a genuine love and encouragement of art. Let philanthropists puddle in reformatories and reap the credit due to their disinterested dabbings, but, perhaps, after all, they who by their position are enabled to promote, and by their presence to raise, the standard of those arts which add to the fountain-head of innocent and elevating amusement in a nation overstrained and overworked, have their share in the moral health and happiness of the country.

We are aware that Mr. Musard is only too liable to be looked down upon by classical musicians; but we venture to say that his concerts can do little harm to musical taste, and can scarcely help, if Mr. Musard proceeds in the path on which he has cautiously entered, to render much service. It is no small advantage to be able to hear a symphony of Beethoven's at the small expense of a shilling merely for the trouble of walking into St. James's Hall, without being compelled to change your dress, or to stay longer than you wish, or to sit down for two hours cramped up on one foot square, and your elbows tucked into your neighbour's ribs, with a mutual interchange of the good offices.

True, Mr. Musard's programme is, in a measure, *ad captandum*. You have the polka kiss and the bird polka, and miracle solos and mediocre singers. But what then? London was not built in a day. Classical music has the lion's share. The symphony in C, the concerto in B flat for the piano, "Leonora," "Der Freischütz," are surely sufficient pledges that classical music is not neglected.

And now, as we wish Mr. Musard well, he will permit us to offer him a friendly suggestion. By all means let him increase the quantity and quality of standard performances. Those who love music will not be ungrateful to him. To the few who do not, it matters little what he gives them. The noise of an orchestra is all they require. We also venture to entreat him to diminish the proportion of kettle and drum and wind instruments in the "furores." His violins form a very respectable phalanx. Their bowing is exceedingly good, and their "point" excellent. We have seldom heard a more effective quorum of second violins, and in the last movement of the symphony in C they brought out a subordinate theme of some difficulty in a manner deserving of all praise. The violoncellos want a little tone. Mr. Lamoury, the violoncello solo, has a most wonderful left hand, but his tone is weak, or his instrument very bad. A single note of Piatti, drawn with his "divina melancolia," moves the heart of the audience far otherwise than any amount of left-handed tricks.

The duo by the brothers Lamoury, for violin and violoncello, arranged by Leonard and Servais on Beethoven's works (!!) is an admirable jumble performed with automaton perfection, but more painful than otherwise to hear, in consequence of the profane mixture of a number of discordant texts. An olla podrida of 100 lines, taking three from Shakspeare, two from Wordsworth, five from Milton, and so forth, would be as pleasant to the ear of the poet. There are plenty of effective duets for violin and violoncello, without murdering Beethoven. Why do not the brothers Lamoury try the celebrated arrangement for violin and violoncello of "William Tell?" Nothing can be more effective and popular, while at the same time as little violence as possible is done to the composer.

Miss Freeth shows talent and promise. But she has not yet risen to that point where the perfection of time flows from the higher conceptions of rhythm. In the first movement she was evidently keeping time for time's sake; nevertheless many of the themes were felt and gracefully delivered, and she has many of the elements of a really good artist. But she wants power; her execution, though tolerably clear, is not certain in the higher notes, her talent is not yet fully knit, and she follows her music without commanding it. The solo on the flute, by Mr. de Vroye, was unquestionably a most extraordinary display of power on that most uninteresting of all uninteresting instruments. How he produced some of his effects remains, to our capacity, a mystery. And the singing parts were very finely and largely played. But if the archangel Michael himself were to play the flute, we cannot conceive that we should be reconciled to that wheezy legacy of Panarcadia.

One word more and we have done. The days of Jullien are over. He has done his work, whatever that might be, and the spell of musical gewgaws is past. Mr. Maurice, with a paternal eye to the interests of English literature, besought the literary youth of England not to imitate Macaulay. His style is excellent, his writing all his own. Imitations were sure to be bad. With a paternal eye to the musical interests of England, we follow Mr. Maurice's example, and we do entreat Mr. Musard to believe that the musical taste of England is no longer what it was, and we do also entreat him not to imitate Mr. Jullien.

THE DRAMA.

THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.—MISS FANNY STIRLING.

MISS FANNY STIRLING is as promising a *débutante* as any we have lately seen. With an intelligent expressive face, and unconstrained manner, she appears quite unspoiled by conventionality. By trusting to the promptings of her own genius, chastened by the counsels of the wise, Miss Sterling will doubtless in due time establish herself in public favour, and win her way to permanent popularity.

Miss Stirling appears before the public accompanied by the *prestige* of her accomplished mother's name, to whom, doubtless, she is indebted for her dramatic education. With so good a counsellor, an apt pupil could not fail to establish a fair claim to our admiration; and as *Miss Hardecastle* and *Lydia Languish* we saw sufficient promise, and performance also, to justify us in anticipating a successful career for the young *débutante*.

But Miss Stirling will not add to her laurels by playing the part of *Lady Blanche*. This character is too common-place and insipid to admit of the exercise of any but the most ordinary talent, much less to afford an opportunity for the display of dramatic genius. In fact, there are but few characters in our modern comedy, that afford to the accomplished actress much opportunity of making a marked impression; characters so sketched or drawn as to form types of human nature or exponents of peculiar phases of character or society. *Miss Hardecastle* and *Lydia Languish*, although strongly tinged with the hues of a past condition of manners, have, nevertheless, the undying element of natural truth. But *Lady Blanche* exhibits but the personation of the "faithful wife" of the penny novelist—good but insipid; and for the actress to step out of the quiet mediocrity within which the playwright has environed her, would be as great a blunder as to suppose that the common-place dialogue of the "Babes in the Wood" can charm like the wit and satire of the "School for Scandal."

The advent of a new actor is always watched with eager curiosity and hope. We endeavour to distinguish the strength and power of the natural dramatic instinct too often overlaid by the trappings of conventional training. Yet, at the present day, a successful career for the actor appears to depend less upon his holding up the mirror to nature truthfully, than upon individual mannerism. Thus the better uses of the stage become perverted, and the public is attracted to the theatre less to witness the eccentricities of a particular actor than to see a good play truthfully represented.

This is one among the many causes which have led to the decline of the drama. When the extravagant actor rather than the good play constitutes the chief source of attraction—when the actor departs, the theatre is forsaken. In those theatres where due care is taken to have every character fairly represented, even if the actors do not rise above mediocrity, the *ensemble* is more satisfactory than when the general harmony of effect is marred or sacrificed to the eccentricities of a single actor.

Actors affect to sigh for good plays,—meaning such as will afford them a good opportunity for displaying their peculiar eccentricities and mannerism. Playwrights plead the inutility of writing good plays which stand but little chance of being well represented. There is truth in the mutual recrimination, for there is fault on both sides. Both take a false estimate of the taste of a cultivated and refined audience. We opine that the art of dramatic writing is greatly in abeyance, if not altogether lost. The cause of which lies in the fact that the writer's inspiration comes not from within, but from without. However great the popularity enjoyed by most modern plays, particularly comedies, we are always impressed with the secret conviction that they are ephemeral. The walking nonentities of the *dramatis persone* strut and fret on the stage for their brief hour, then vanish, leaving scarcely an impression on the mind. They may be occasionally revived to accommodate a popular actor, or a *débutante*, but they are irretrievably doomed to ultimate oblivion notwithstanding.

GRUB-STREET.—Thus wrote the illustrious author of "The English Humourists":—

"It was Pope that made generations of the reading world (delighted with the mischief, as who would not be that reads it?) believe that author and wretch, author and rage, author and dirt, author and drink, gin, cow-heel, tripe, poverty, duns, bailiffs, squalling children, and clamorous landladies, were always associated together. The condition of authorship began to fall in the days of the Dunciad; and I believe in my heart that much of that obloquy which has since pursued our calling, was occasioned by Pope's libels and wicked wit."

Nearly a hundred and fifty years have elapsed since the publication of Pope's great satire. Authors, as a rule, do not now exhibit that squalid poverty which distinguished the penmen of Pope's time. Authorship, too, is fast escaping from the "obloquy" which so long "pursued" it. But malignity similar to that which brought down the lightnings of Pope upon the garrets of Grub-street, and annihilated the howling wretches within, has lately appeared amongst us.

The leading representatives of Young Grub-street are not poverty-stricken authors, with but one coat between three, who sleep upon straw in haylofts, of which their landladies keep the ladders.

Gentlemen forsooth! A writer who is really entitled to apply to himself that grand but generally misapplied term has given a definition of the word, which the best of the living, both in England and America, have heard with deep thankfulness and joy.

"What is it to be a gentleman? Is it to have lofty aims, to lead a pure life, to keep your honour virgin, to have the esteem of your fellow-citizens, and the love of your fireside; to bear good fortune meekly; to suffer evil with constancy, and through evil or good to maintain truth always? Show me the happy man whose life exhibits these qualities, and him we will salute as gentleman, whatever his rank may be; show me the prince who possesses them, and he may be sure of our love and loyalty."

So was this word defined by him whose Colonel Newcome forms the only addition made in this century to the immortal English family of which Sir Roger de Coverley, Uncle Toby, and Parson Adams are the elder brothers, and of which Dr. Primrose was, until 1855, the youngest born.

NECROLOGY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR W. H. CLERKE, BART.

On Saturday, the 16th inst., at Heath House, near Ludlow, Salop, aged 67, Colonel Sir William Henry Clerke, Bart., of Hitcham, Bucks. He was eldest son of the late Rev. Sir William Henry Clerke, Bart., some time Rector of Bury, Lancashire, and who died in 1818, by Byzantia, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Cartwright, Esq., of Aynhoe, co. Northampton. He was born in September, 1793, and was educated at the Charter House; he entered the army in 1811, and served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, in the 52nd Regiment, and subsequently became captain of the 47th Foot. He held the army rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Flintshire, of which county he served the office of high-sheriff in 1848. The deceased baronet, who was brother of the Venerable Archdeacon Clerke, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, married, in 1820, Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of George Watkin Kenrick, Esq., of Mertyn, co. Flint (by his first wife, Miss Foulkes, of Mertyn), by whom he had issue one daughter and four sons. The title, which was created at the Restoration in 1660, passes to the late baronet's eldest son, William Henry, who was born in 1822, and who married in 1849 Georgina, eldest daughter of Robert Gostling, Esq., of Botley's Park, Surrey, and has issue. The first baronet of this family was the descendant of Sir John Clerke, Knt., of Weston, who took prisoner Louis d'Orleans, Duke of Longueville, at Borny, near Terrouenne, in 1514.



THE REV. B. BANDINEL.

On Wednesday, February 6th, in Beaumont-street, Oxford, aged 79, the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, for nearly fifty years Librarian of the Bodleian. He was born about the year 1782, and educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1805, and proceeded M.A. 1807, and B.D. and D.D. in 1823. He was ordained deacon in 1804 by the then Bishop of Gloucester, and priest in 1805 by the Bishop of Oxford; and in 1812 or 1813, he was appointed to the post which he filled with so much ability, zeal, and discretion. In 1814 he served the office of one of the proctors of the University, and he had acted for many years as one of the delegates of the University Press. His health had been failing for some time previous to his death, but he had only retired from his post in the course of last summer upon a well-earned pension. Dr. Bandinel had also held, since 1822, the rectory of Haughton, co. Durham, bestowed on him by Dr. Barrington, then bishop, a living which is given in Crockford's "Clerical Directory" as worth upwards of £1,260 a year. In his capacity of Bodleian librarian, he was widely known to most scholars both at home and abroad, whom his kindness and attention laid under many obligations, which they have not been slow to acknowledge. He had a wide and varied acquaintance with books of every kind, and was eminently qualified for the important office which he held so long, and with which his name will be ever associated. We believe that we are not wrong in asserting, that, in one instance at least, a most valuable collection of books, amounting to several thousand volumes, was left to the University by a distinguished collector, solely on account of the great courtesy and kindness with which he had been treated by Dr. Bandinel, when he had visited Oxford as a stranger, and had desired (to use the University phrase) to be "lionized" over the Bodleian. It should be added, that Dr. Bandinel, as early as 1812, took part in the labour of bringing out an improved edition of "Dugdale's Monasticon," a work which he subsequently resigned into the hands of Mr. Caley and Sir Henry Ellis.

COLONEL BENCE.

On Tuesday, the 5th instant, at Thorington Hall, near Saxmundham, Suffolk, aged 72, Henry Bence, Esq., many years Colonel of the East Suffolk Militia. According to the "County Families," he was the eldest son of the late Rev. Bence Sparrow (who assumed the name and arms of Bence in 1804, after his grandmother, Anne, daughter of Robert Bence, Esq., of Hemstead), by Harriet, daughter and heir of William Elmy, Esq., of Beccles, Suffolk; he was born in 1788, and succeeded to his father's property in 1824. He was educated at the Charter House and at St. John's College, Cambridge, but left the University to enter into the army. He was formerly in the 16th Lancers, and was subsequently promoted into the 60th Rifles and the 7th Dragoon Guards: in the former regiment he served in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington, and took part in fourteen actions, including Talavera (where he was wounded); for these services he had received the war medal with two clasps. Colonel Bence was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Suffolk and a Magistrate for Norfolk, and had held the command of the East Suffolk Militia as Colonel since 1844. He married, in 1815, Elizabeth Susanna, second daughter and coheir of the late Nicholas Starkie, Esq., of Frenchwood, co. Lancaster, by whom he had a daughter and three sons. He is succeeded by his eldest son Henry, who was born in 1816, and married, in 1850, Agnes, daughter of John Barclay, Esq. (a lineal descendant of Colonel David Barclay, of Ury, A.D. 1610). The present Mr. Bence was educated at Charter House and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839. Colonel Bence's second son is Edward R. Starkie Bence, Esq., of Kentwell Hall, the newly-appointed High Sheriff of Suffolk. The family of Bence, according to Sir B. Burke, is of considerable antiquity in Suffolk, and they were seated at Aldeburgh for many generations.



MRS. GORE.

On Tuesday, the 29th ult., at her residence near Lyndhurst, Hants, aged 61, Catharine, widow of the late Capt. Charles Arthur Gore, of the Guards, well known as "Mrs. Gore" in the world of letters. She was born in 1799, and soon after her marriage, in 1823, published her first work, "Theresa Marchmont; or, The Maid of Honour;" which was followed, after an interval, by other tales of fashionable life. The "Lettre de Cachet" and "The Reign of Terror" appeared in 1827; in 1830, "Women as they are," a somewhat sarcastic novel on the manners

of the day; followed by "Mothers and Daughters," and "The Fair of May Fair." In 1836 appeared her "Mrs. Armytage; or, Female Domination;" rapidly followed by "The Diary of a Disennuyée," "Stokeshill Place," "Mary Raymond," "Memoirs of a Peeress"—the latter at first anonymously. We have not room to place on record here a title of the many other novels which rendered Mrs. Gore's name for many years a "household word" in the fashionable world; but we may mention among her most successful efforts "The Cabinet Minister," "Preferment," "The Woman of the World," "The Heir of Selwood," "The Courtier of the Days of Charles II.," "The Dowager," "Cecil; or, The Adventures of a Coxcomb;" "The Ambassador's Wife;" "Greville; or, A Season in Paris;" "The Peeress," &c. &c., amounting in all to nearly 200 volumes. Mrs. Gore also made several contributions to the stage,—*"The School for Coquettes," "Dacre of the South,"* &c. She was one of the wittiest and accomplished ladies of the age, and most popular wherever she was known. She was left a widow about fourteen years ago. Her son has served with distinction in India, and her only daughter is married to Lord Edward Thynne, M.P., brother of the late Marquis of Bath.

DOWAGER COUNTESS OF HADDINGTON.

On Monday, the 11th instant, at her residence in Berkeley-square, aged 79, the Dowager Countess of Haddington. Her ladyship was Maria, only surviving daughter of George, 4th Earl of Macclesfield, D.C.L., F.R.S., and Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, by Mary Frances, daughter and coheir of the late Rev. Thomas Drake, D.D., Rector of Amersham, Bucks; and in 1802 she married Thomas, 9th Earl of Haddington, K.T. (some time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), who died, *sine prole*, in December, 1859, when his Scottish titles passed to his cousin, George Baillie, Esq., of Jerviswood, now 10th Earl. The title originally conferred on this family was that of Melrose, but the first earl exchanged it, by a special arrangement with the Scottish crown, for the title which his successors have borne ever since.



LADY EVANS.

On Friday, the 8th instant, at 26, Bryanston-square, of bronchitis, Lady Evans. Her ladyship was Josette, daughter of Col. R. Arbuthnot, and married, as her first husband, P. Hughes, Esq. In 1834 she married, secondly, Col. Evans, now Lieut.-Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, G.C.B., M.P. for Westminster, second son of the late John Evans, Esq., of Miltown, Ireland, a gentleman maternally descended from the ancient house of De Lacy.

MISS LUMLEY.

On Tuesday, the 8th ult., at Horton Court, near Chippenham, Gloucestershire, the residence of her brother, Miss Eliza Lumley. She was the only daughter of the late Joseph Lumley, Esq., of Harleston Park, co. Northampton, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Andrew, Esq., of Harleston Park, co. Northampton. She was buried at Horton. The Lumleys of Harleston and of Horton are a branch of the same family as that represented by the Earl of Scarborough; and the name, according to Sir B. Burke, is derived from Lumley on the Weare, in the bishopric of Durham.



REV. J. W. DONALDSON.

On Sunday, the 10th inst., after four weeks' severe illness, at the house of his mother, 21, Craven-hill, Hyde-park, aged 49, the Rev. John William Donaldson, D.D., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a son of the late Stuart Donaldson, Esq., merchant of London, and brother of Sir Stuart A. Donaldson, Knt., late Premier of New South Wales. He was born in 1811, and originally designed for the law; but subsequently changing his views, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became successively Scholar, Fellow, and Classic Lecturer, and where he graduated B.A. as a Senior Optime and First Class in Classics in 1834. Having proceeded M.A., and entered into Orders, he was elected Head Master of the ancient Endowed Grammar School of Bury St. Edmunds in 1841. His name was already known by the publication of his "Theatre of the Greeks" and "The New Cratylus," which established his name as a first-rate scholar and philologist. His subsequent publications are thus given by Crockford in his "Clerical Directory":—"Varronianus;" "Pindar, with Notes;" "The Antigone of Sophocles, with Notes and a Translation;" "A Complete Latin Grammar;" "Complete Greek Grammar;" "Elementa Latina;" "Elementa Græca;" "Latin Exercises;" "Longer Latin Exercises;" "Hebrew Grammar;" "Maskil le-Sopher;" "A History of Bury School" (published at the ter-centenary anniversary of the founder); "The Book of Jasher" (published at Berlin 1854); together with "Sermons" on "Church Music," "Protestant Toleration," &c. The opinions advanced by him in one or two of his later publications, and some little amount of personal unpopularity, arising from habits engendered and augmented no doubt by his profession as a schoolmaster, led him to resign his mastership and return to Cambridge, where of late years he had been engaged in private tuition. He also held the office of one of the Classical Examiners in the University of London.

C. WARDE, ESQ.

On Thursday, the 14th instant, at Squerries Court, Westerham, Kent, aged 74, Charles Warde, Esq., of that place. He was the eldest son of the late Charles Warde, Esq. (brother of John Warde, Esq., of Squerries Court), by Anne, eldest daughter of Arthur Annesley, Esq., of Bletchington Park, Oxfordshire, aunt of Viset. Valentia, who died in 1820. He succeeded to the estate and property of Squerries on the death of his uncle, in December, 1838. He lived and died unmarried, and leaves a surviving sister, Mrs. Mildmay, and also, we believe, two brothers. The deceased gentleman (who was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Kent) was widely connected with the aristocracy, and among others, members of the noble families of Annesley, Grimston, Mildmay, Adeane, &c., will be placed in mourning.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

William Temple French, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel of Her Majesty's Cork Militia, late of Ballyhindon, Ireland, died on 27th November last, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea. His will bears date the 6th of February, 1857, and was proved in London on the 31st of last month, the personalty being sworn under £12,000. The executors nominated are Sampson Towgood Wynne French, Esq., of Cusquinny, Cork, and Edward Bouchier Hartopp, Esq., of Dally Hall, Leicester. This is the will of an Irish gentleman of considerable property, which he has left to his niece, Miss Maria Georgina Gent, daughter of the late Major-General Gent, and Maria Towgood Gent (formerly French), giving her a life-interest in all his property of every kind and nature whatsoever. This bequest, however, is accompanied with a direction, that in the event of this lady's marriage the property is to devolve to Edward Hartopp and his male issue. This gentleman is the youngest son of Edward Bouchier Hartopp, Esq., one of the executors named in Colonel French's will. To Mr. E. B. Hartopp, who is the acting executor, the testator has bequeathed a legacy of £200. There is no other bequest bestowed. This will presents a singular appearance: it is written on a very large sheet of paper, termed "elephant size," in a style of peculiar neatness, indeed, of elegance, and is tastefully ornamented with red and blue lines. In this age of refinement and taste, when scarcely a literary production emanates from the press but is redolent of illustrative embellishment, the appearance of this will therefore presents the peculiar novelty of what may be almost designated an illustrated will. Colonel French attained the patriarchal age of 84, an obvious proof that the air of the Emerald Isle is favourable to health and longevity.

David Williams Wire, Esq., Alderman of the City of London, of Stone House, Lewisham, of West Cliff, Pegwell Bay, Ramsgate, and of Turnwheel Lane, Cannon Street, City, Solicitor, died at Stone House on the 9th of November last, aged 59. He had executed his will on the 4th of August, 1855, which was proved in London on the 6th of this month, and was brought into Court by Messrs. Pritchard & Son, Proctors. The executors nominated are Henry Child, Esq., his partner; Samuel Barton, Esq., of the Strand; and Travers Barton Wire, Esq., the testator's son. The personalty was sworn under £35,000. To his widow he leaves an immediate legacy of £200, and an annuity of £500, charged on his estate at St. Lawrence; he also leaves her his furniture, plate, carriages, &c., for her life, and a choice of residence. To his son he leaves his interest and share in his practice as a solicitor, and the half of his law library and the effects connected with the partnership; added to which, he is the recipient of all the alderman's presentation plate, together with his diamond rings, which the testator has directed to be given to him on his marriage or his attaining the age of twenty-six; and he is left residuary legatee of the real and personal estate. To his daughter he leaves the sum of £5,000; the interest for her life, and the principal, at her decease, to her children; she has also contingent interests and reversion. The Alderman has left his brothers and sisters a life interest in certain of his freehold estates, which on their decease will form part of the residue. We conclude by enumerating the charitable bequests:—To the Licensed Victuallers' School and Asylum, £100 to each; to "Arthur Wesley's Gift Houses" at Colchester, £500, on condition that two additional houses are built within two years; £100 to the Asylum for Idiots near Redhill, of which he was one of the founders; as well as of the Asylum for Fatherless Children at Stamford Hill, to which he leaves a like sum of £100; and a legacy of £100 to the Royal Institution at the Mansion House.

Sir Charles Fellows, Knt., of Montague-place, Russell-square, and of Cowes, Isle of Wight, died on the 8th of November last, at Montague-place, at the age of 60. His will bears date the 26th of June in the same year, which has been administered to, and administration with the will annexed, granted on the 18th of this month, under peculiar circumstances. The executor nominated being his nephew, Henry Fellows, a minor, the second son of the testator's brother, Alfred Thomas Fellows, Esq., the duty of administering necessarily devolved upon his father, the last-named gentleman, who accordingly obtained the grant on behalf of his son during his minority. The personal property was sworn under £20,000. Sir Charles has not bequeathed any of his property to his relict, observing that she is "amply provided for." He bequeaths to his only son Charles Francis Fellows, all his estates real and personal absolutely, with the exception of a legacy of £500 to his nephew, the executor. There is a singular legacy which we must not omit to mention. Sir Charles possessed a valuable relic, being the watch of our sacred and immortal bard, Milton. This valuable memento he has, with good taste and judgment, bequeathed to the British Museum, in the following terms:—"I give and bequeath Milton's watch to the trustees of the British Museum, to be deposited in the Museum, upon condition that the watch may be placed under glass, or in some other way be always kept exposed to public view."

Charles Rosher, Esq., of the Larches, Northfleet, Kent, died on the 9th of last month, having made his will on the 28th of May, 1855, with a codicil, 3rd December last, which was proved in London on the 14th of this month, the executors being Mrs. Rosher, his relict; Edward Rosher, Esq., his brother; and Alfred Rosher, Esq., his nephew. The personalty was sworn under £14,000. To his widow he has bequeathed a life-interest in his estates and manors (Rosherville Gardens having probably formed a portion), situated in the parishes of Northfleet, Staplehurst, Marden, and Frithenden, all in Kent, and bequeathed to her all other his real estates absolutely. He also leaves her an annuity of £200 out of his personal property, and the enjoyment of his residence, "The Larches," at Northfleet. Mr. Rosher having no issue, he has devised, on the decease of his relict, the landed property to his nephew, Jeremiah Lilburn Rosher (son of his elder brother, Jeremiah Rosher), for his life, and has entailed these estates on his issue. To his nephews and niece the testator gives legacies of £500 each, and they are appointed the residuary legatees of the personal property. To his godson, Charles Dudley Rickards, he leaves £500, and to each of his executors £100, and by a codicil leaves the sums of £50 to two individuals.

Major-General William Leonard Carpenter, late of the Bombay Army, who died on the 5th of last month, at his residence at Potter's Bar, Middlesex, had made his will on the 18th of June, 1853, to which is added three codicils, bearing date 1857, '59, '61. The personal property was sworn under £70,000. The executors nominated are Robert Dalzell, Esq., of the University Club, Pall Mall; John Fawcett, Esq., of Brighton; and the Rev. Frederick Charles Cass, M.A., of Penshurst, Kent. Probate was granted on the 16th of the present month by the London court. This gallant officer died possessed of a large fortune, consisting of very considerable landed property as well as personal, which he has left in the following manner:—He has bequeathed all his estates at Potter's Bar, South Mimms, and elsewhere, in trust, for his daughter and only child, Margaret Amelia, wife of Horatio Kemble, Esq., of Mincing-lane and Banstead, and to their children.

He also gives her an immediate legacy of £1,000, together with all the furniture, carriages, stores, &c. To his grand-daughter, Mary Margaret Kemble, he leaves a legacy of £5,000. There are handsome legacies of 500 guineas to each of his three executors; and to a lady who superintended this general's household and administered to the comfort of the testator's late wife, who was afflicted with blindness previous to her decease, he has left very liberal bequests, expressing with great feeling and kindness the high appreciation he entertained of this lady's very valuable services. The testator has also provided liberally for his servants, which we are happy to have to record, and is a sufficient indication that the general was a man of kind, generous, and benevolent feeling. The will is of very considerable dimensions, extending to 325 folios; this is partly increased by the additional codicils, and the admission of a lengthy deed.

Thomas Vyse, Esq., of Herne Hill, Surrey, and of Wood-street, Cheapside, Merchant, and Leghorn Hat Manufacturer, died on the 8th ult., at his residence Herne Hill. His will bears date 3rd August, 1855, a codicil, in September following, and another in 1859, which were proved in London, on the 15th of this month. The personal property was sworn under £180,000. The executors nominated are John Davis Welch, Esq., the testator's son-in-law, and Henry Vyse, the testator's son. This gentleman, who has amassed a large fortune by a successful course of mercantile enterprise and industry, has bequeathed it exclusively amongst the different members of his family, with the exception of some legacies given to his servants. The will is exceedingly voluminous, reaching to the extent of nearly 200 folios; but this extreme length is accounted for by the necessity of embodying in the probate a deed made in 1844, with the contents of which frequent reference had to be made. The dispositions in the will and codicils are as follows. To his son Thomas Andrew he leaves £10,000 absolutely, and a further sum of £10,000 for his wife and their children; to his son Henry £10,000 absolutely; to his daughter, Mrs. Welch, £30,000; to the widow of his deceased son Richard, £10,000. The abovenamed parties also take an equal share in the residue. To his son Charles there is a legacy of £5,000, also legacies to his nephews and nieces. This gentleman's mercantile transactions appear to have been of great magnitude, as he had establishments at Florence and New York.

Mrs. Sarah Gould, of Petworth, Sussex, who died at Brighton on the 25th of October last, executed her will on the 18th of April, 1855, and a codicil on the day following, appointing as her executors, William Henry Palmer, Esq., of Portland Place, London, and John Gould, Esq., her youngest son, who have duly proved the same in the principal registry. The personal property was sworn under £30,000. This amount, together with the proceeds arising from her real estate, she directs to be divided between her three sons and three daughters, in equal proportions. Mrs. Gould was in her 85th year, and was the relict of the late Richard Gould, Esq., one of the descendants of the ancient family of that name, of Old Court, Ireland. This lady, who attained to the above patriarchal age, appears from the directions contained in her will, to have possessed a very kindly disposition.

"LA FRANCE, ROME, ET L'ITALIE."

SYNOPSIS OF THE LAST FRENCH PAMPHLET.

"Le fils aîné de l'Eglise n'a-t'il pas été un fils respectueux et fidèle?"

M. DE LA GUERRONIERE's pamphlet was written professedly "to edify," he tells us, the opinion of France on the great subject of the day, and to prepare the "legislative" mind of the infant constitution granted to his countrymen on the all-absorbing question of Rome. With a "liberalism," he adds, which will "astonish" no one, M. le Comte de Persigny decided that the "functionary of the empire" might return to the pen of the "writer," for the purpose of treating, "in all its independence," a mighty question, and "that the first duty of public life is to enlighten the opinion of the country." "Les fonctions que je remplis," he also remarks, "sous la haute responsabilité de M. le Ministre de l'Intérieur, ne me permettaient pas de traiter un sujet si grave, sans son approbation." Time is precious in these telegraphic days, and this he need scarcely have said. So much for his preface. Let us turn to the pamphlet.

The question which towers over the affairs of Europe is Italy, and the culminating point of Italian affairs is Rome. Rome, claimed by the Church as the pledge and metropolis of Catholic unity, coveted by the Italian peninsula as her national capital, remains the most portentous problem of the age.

"Thanks to God, spiritual papacy is not concerned." The days of religious crusade are past. Catholicism rather tends to expansion. Mighty and calm, the French Catholic Church, sheltered by morality and law, beholds the daily growth of her authority. The cross marches triumphant in the rear of our colours, and each day gives to the holy father, whose seat is at Rome, more souls than he can ever lose subjects. But if the spiritual papacy is thus safe, an ominous crisis impends over the Pope's temporal power. This is a point of universal importance, which weighs upon the diplomacy of every country, but most of all on France. It involves political questions, touching on all the chief interests of Governments and nations. It involves religious questions, fostering passion and disturbing opinion. Thus it trenches on everything most vital to humanity.

And what are the causes of this crisis? If a "deadly antagonism" between the "Pope and Italy," between the "Vatican and the Tuileries" has arisen, if the Pope is "isolated," if he has "parted company" with the Italian movement, of which he is the natural chief, if he has lost part of his estates, whose is the fault? Is France to blame?

"Le fils aîné de l'Eglise n'a-t'il pas été un fils respectueux et fidèle?" . . . It is time to give the devil his due, and each party his own fair share. Let "public opinion" decide whether the Pope's temporal plight is owing to his blindness or duplicity.

In 1848 the clergy supported the empire. Universal France presented the spectacle of unanimity lately witnessed when "Nice and Savoy" rushed by "acclamation" into France's arms. The Church knew her Saviour, and the grateful tribute of acknowledgment rose from every corner of Christendom towards the prince who had saved her. "By a providential coincidence" might be seen at once on the throne of St. Peter a liberal pope, and on the throne of France the heir of the great man who, fifty years previously, had regulated the French revolution, and stamped on imperishable institutions whatever the revolution contained of justice and truth. To the Holy See was due the re-awakening of Italian nationality. To the representative of the France of 1789 belonged the marriage of religion with political order. The Pantheon was restored to the worship of God; the cardinals recalled to the senate; our ancient cathedrals were handsomely provided for; our churches were endowed; religion "honoured in high places;"—such were the changes which justified every hope for the future. But there were men in whom old grudges and past defeat left little room to

* Synopsis of "La France, Rome, et l'Italie." Par A. de La Guéronnière. Paris: E. Dentu Libraire-Éditeur, Palais-Royal, galerie d'Orléans, 13. 1861.

prize the triumphs of their faith. They turned religious liberty into an instrument of warfare. The patriotism (Imperialism) of the clergy distressed, but did not daunt them. Every intrigue was set on foot to deceive those who could not be seduced. Melancholy reminiscences of Savona and Fontainebleau were craftily mingled with the recent salvation of the Papacy accomplished by the sword of France. Charitable institutions became the tools of party strife. Politics invaded the Church, and party chiefs inveigled themselves into the confidence of honest men under the cloak of religion. Far be it from us to confound with these traitors the clergy of France. The clergy of France is "the most enlightened," "the most pious," "the most disinterested in the world." "We honour the clergy as it deserves to be honoured."

The politics of the Roman court were soon infected by the same spirit. Instead of leaning upon France, Papacy sank back into the old groove of 1815 (i.e. under Austrian influence). But the Emperor's resolutions were immovable. "His confidence in the Pontiff," whose throne he had raised again, "was unshaken." He became sponsor to Europe for the inviolability of the Holy See. He built churches, encouraged the faithful, restored episcopal privileges, selected as bishops priests favourable to the court of Rome. Those who stood round the Emperor did not all share in his reliance. His unshaken trust withstood every warning, every observation.

This "impassive and benevolent" attitude of the Emperor baffled the hatred which it could not disarm. Misunderstandings could with difficulty arise in the presence of his constant solicitude. But the movements of the Liberal party in Italy furnished the pretext awaited by faction. The defeat of the revolution of 1848 at Novara had created but a momentary lull. The conduct of the pontifical court, and its avowed sympathies with Austria, strengthened Italian patriotism. Secret societies pursued the task of national emancipation; legitimate aspirations mingled with plots and conspiracies; Italy was a focus of sedition, and "constantly threatened Europe with a sudden and formidable explosion." The Italian problem could not but arise. Two dominant interests already loomed in the conflict: the imprescriptible right of national independence claimed by Italy; and the rights of the Papacy "committed to the safe keeping of France since the last ten centuries." Now between these contradictory interests, what "in his conscience" and "in the light of history" was the Emperor's duty?—Chief of a sovereign family, sprung from the womb of the revolution of 1789, how could he oppress Italian nationality? As eldest son of the Church, how could he abandon the defence of the Pope's spiritual independence, founded upon the Pope's temporal power? He could neither repress the generous struggle of Italy for her freedom, nor humble the secular grandeur of the Vatican before the Peninsula.

To maintain Italian independence and the temporal power of the Pope was the twofold aim of imperial policy. Both the interest of the Church and the interest of Italy cried aloud for mutual concession and the mutual recognition of their rights. All the counsels addressed by France to the Court of Rome were answers to this appeal. The Emperor urged upon the Pontiff to satisfy the ardent prayer of liberal Italy, to re-establish the Roman municipalities, to "decentralize" the administration, to stop numerous abuses, to restore their franchises to certain provinces, despoiled by the congress of Vienna. These measures, fraught with new sap, would have renovated while they upheld the old principle of authority, and rallied powerful sympathies around the throne of St. Peter. But the Emperor laboured in vain to reconcile Italy and the Papacy. His political adversaries striving, in a manner, to make God their accomplice, provoked catastrophes by resisting every "compromise." According to them, the Emperor must have surrendered the imperishable legacy of the French revolution and blotted out his own national title. He was to be the soldier in Italy of the divine right of kings. What mattered to them the bloody repression of peninsular freedom? Let the possessions of the Holy See be preserved at all hazards. Then it was that Austria, not perhaps without foreign influence, crossed the Ticino, and began an aggressive war upon Piedmont. The prompt intervention of France restored equilibrium. The peace of Villafranca restored Lombardy to her secular nationality. But the true foundation of the struggle lay deeper than Austrian aggression.

In the European partition of 1815, Italy fell to Austria. Austria ruled in Milan and Venice by the right of treaties, and towered over the little courts of Parma, Modena, and Florence by family alliances and common interests. Austria had even disputed the Holy See's right to almost the whole of the territory recently transferred to Sardinia. She placed sentinels at Ancona, at Bologna, wherever she saw a stage on the road of peninsular dominion, and aspired to finish the work of the mediæval Caesars, and to make Italy, stripped of her national character, one of her crown jewels. Thus two nations were face to face, the conquered nation not even understanding the language of her victors, protesting by plot and by outbreak against their oppression; and the conquering foe at once overweening and mistrustful. The Revolution of 1848 found Italy ripe for revolt. The events of the Peninsula placed Piedmont in an "exceptional position." At once freely constituted, and yet inimical to France, Piedmont became the guardian of the outraged national independence. Novara checked, but nothing daunted her. All the living forces and the public liberties found a mouth-piece in Sardinia. Sardinia planted the national standard of Italy in the Crimea by the side of France and England.

Such a state of things could not but end in a duel between Austria and Italy. France foresaw the struggle. She strove loyally to forestall it. Her desire was to spare Italy another convulsion, and Europe another disturbance. Between Austria and Italy the feud was irreconcilable. Conciliation must therefore be sought beyond Germany. France made the attempt at the Congress of 1856. She demanded that Austria should give up her influence over Peninsular affairs exercised by means of treaties with the Princes. These Princes were no longer to be Austrian feudatories. European supremacy was to take the place of a dominion become impossible, and was to be the sponsor of Italian independence.

This solved the problem, by preserving national rights, by enhancing the honour of European crowns, by inflicting no wound on the House of Hapsburg, who still kept her Italian possessions, by extricating the Italian question from a violent crisis, prepared during the half of a century, by forestalling the results of a struggle, and by exposing none of the parties to humiliation or defeat. Had this solution been adopted by Europe, the war which ensued and all its consequences would have been prevented. Hitherto the policy of France towards Italy was easy to trace and at once true, provident, and disinterested.

But when the struggle became inevitable, what would then be the conduct of France towards Rome? Diplomacy persisted in reading French intentions awry. Rome leant to Austria, preferred Austrian tutelage to moderate reform, maligned our protection, disclaimed the blessings of our military occupation. The Emperor, however, overlooked the Pope's hostility, and ardently sought for the means of preserving the political authority of the Holy Father. He published his programme. Having failed in obtaining the "protectorate of Europe for Italy," he proposed "a federation of all the independent states," with Rome for a centre, the Pope for a chief. This was the Catholic and monarchical solution of the Italian

question. But the solution was received with a shout of derision by the Vatican party. The Italian question was denied, the inviolable right of Austria asserted, national regeneration repudiated. Later, but too late, Italian federation under the presidency of the Pope was to be defended by the very men who had ridiculed the notion.

When at last the war burst out, what was the first preoccupation of the Emperor? He spared no pains to place the States of the Holy See under the care of a superior neutrality, and to protect it from the chances of war. At the outset of hostilities, the neutrality of the Holy See was proclaimed by the belligerents. A common thought rose above their transient differences to maintain order in the States of the Holy Father. The garrison of Ferrara, Comacchio, Bologna, and Ancona were permitted, in all safety, to guard the peace of the Legation and Marches, while the French garrison watched over Rome. Thus France made an enormous concession to Austria, out of mere devotion to the Pope. Policy might be the worse for it, but above all policy the Emperor placed the independence and dignity of the Head of the Church.

And what in the meantime was Austria about? She suddenly forsook all the places committed to her care, and left behind her the ghost of authority in the presence of a disaffected population. The fidelity of France to the principle of neutrality, the energy of her attitude at Rome, "so much wisdom, sincerity, abnegation," found a poor response in the bosom of the pontifical government. The Vatican could scarcely hide the vexation caused by our victories.

The Treaty of Villafranca rose from the midst of all these complications, and consecrated the principle of Non-intervention. "On the morrow of his victory," the Emperor wrote a letter to the Pope brimming with constant solicitude for the interests of the Church:—

"I do beseech your Holiness," the Emperor said, "to listen to the voice of a son devoted indeed to the Church, but who understands the necessities of his epoch, and who feels that brutal force is not sufficient to solve questions, and to level difficulties. I perceive, in the decisions of your Holiness, either the germ of a future of glory and of tranquillity, or indeed the continuance of a state of things calamitous and violent."

Thus, after so much glory, did the heart of the Emperor yearn towards the Pope. He longs to associate him to the blessings of his victory. He has given freedom to Italy. It is not enough. He longs to reconcile her with the Papacy. To this elevated conduct what was the reply of the Roman Court? Mistrust, procrastination, equivocation. Nay, Austria herself counsels reform, and the Roman Government stands sullen and stolid.

And what were the demands of the Roman Government? The restitution of the Romagnas. Rome would listen to nothing, would yield to nothing, before these provinces were restored. And who was to restore them? Austria dared not, for she was conquered. France could not, for she had given Italy her freedom. The Pope was without a soldier in the face of frowning rebellion.

But the Court of Rome was blind or stubborn. She delayed the promised reforms. Meanwhile, Central Italy was rapidly going over to Sardinia. The Papal States were thus enveloped on all sides and menaced in their independence. And here we may behold how far generous moderation in counsel and fidelity in devotion may proceed.

While events are crowding on the Italian theatre, while new powers are organized, revolt threatens Naples, invades Sicily, what is to be the attitude of French diplomacy? On the 26th February, 1860, M. Thouvenel renewed at Rome, through the agency of M. de Gramont, the proposal that the States of the Holy Father should be guaranteed by Europe, and that a Vicariat should be established in the Romagnas.

"Even should the Pope see in this combination a partial sacrifice of his rights of sovereignty, would he not find sufficient compensation in the thought—which must surely have its value in the heart of a prince who also unites the title of father—that he would thus powerfully have contributed, to restore tranquillity in Italy, to pacify consciences and reassure the troubled hearts who throughout Europe are alarmed at the prolongation of a crisis, to which so many interests of the highest order demand that a stop should be put?"

Thoroughly to appreciate the "good faith" of the Emperor in his endeavour to "preserve the temporal authority of the Pope," mark, on the other hand, the "energy of his diplomacy" in the attempt to "recall" the Cabinet of Turin to "a spirit of intelligent compromise." On the 22nd February, 1860, through the medium of M. de Talleyrand, our minister at Turin, M. Thouvenel urged M. Cavour to adhere to that arrangement, and declared positively that Sardinia would be responsible for her refusal, and that France could not be answerable for any consequences such a refusal might provoke. But resistance, as usual, was doomed to come from Rome. The Vicariat was treated with scorn. But the Emperor's zeal was not to be quenched. He proposed a new combination for the Holy See's acceptance, and M. Thouvenel summed it up in his despatch of the 8th of April, which he communicated to all the Catholic courts, namely:—"Organization, apart from all intervention, French or Austrian, of an army destined to watch over the maintenance of order at Rome; subsidy, offered to the Sovereign Pontiff by all the Catholic powers; lastly, promulgation in the Roman States of the Reforms already approved by his Holiness."

This was more than a mere offer of help,—here was homage paid to the secular greatness of the Holy See: the Catholic world at large offered to bind itself anew to the human destinies of the Church. For what other power would Catholic nations have made such a sacrifice? Italy the while would be pacified; Italian unity finally stereotyped, and the Papacy emerge from a crisis ("perhaps the worst of all she ever had to dread"), both honoured and strengthened by the devotion of Catholic Christendom. And so the Catholic powers understood the proposal. M. de Rechberg sent a sympathising answer on the part of Austria. The minister of Naples declared his master's accession. The French ambassador in Spain sent word, that M. Collantès, the first secretary of state, admitted the "obstinacy" of the Holy Father, his "incurability," and the "calm and wholesome wisdom" pervading the Emperor's propositions. The same sentiment was echoed at Lisbon, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Casal-Riberio, answered that "as the Pope unluckily rejected those concessions, there was nothing for it but to leave matters to time."

Such was the diplomatic language of the Catholic nations. Vienna, Naples, Madrid, Lisbon, not surely under French influence, unanimously responded to the French view, and adhered to the policy of compromise. But at the very moment adverse political factions, under the cloak of religion, were pushing their intrigues in France with redoubled zeal. Under the mask of piety, sons of Voltaire and sons of the Crusaders entered into monstrous coalition, and having seduced a few bishops, beguiled the Court of Rome into the belief that all the dust they had raised announced a convulsion of the national mind. Hence the curious answer of Cardinal Antonelli to the overtures of the Duc de Gramont, consigned in the despatch of the 14th April:—

"The Holy See will adhere to no protocol which does not guarantee the restitution of the Romagnas; the Holy See persists in withholding the promised reforms until that restitution. It will never admit the difference between the States of which it is despoiled and those it retains, by accepting a guarantee for the latter. The Pope rejects the system of an income inscribed on the exchequer-book of the great States; he will lend himself to no combination but one which should assume the form of a consecration of the ancient canonical rights, levied upon the vacant

benefices; * as for the proffered aid of troops to be supplied, the Holy See prefers the liberty of recruiting its own army."

Thus were all our efforts at conciliation shipwrecked on the fatal rock of Roman misapprehension of the true state of France. Cardinal Antonelli had, in fact, declared as much in conversation with the Duc de Gramont, when he said:—"The Pope will never compromise" ("Le Pape ne transigera jamais"). "No compromise" was the last word of a policy blindly enslaved to baneful and anti-French influence.

The Court of Rome had thus rejected everything, the Vicariat, the collective guarantee of the Catholic powers, the pious tribute of all the princes, and the offer of an army on the part of the faithful. What was now to be the attitude of the Court of Rome? Would she remain a motionless spectator of the rushing tide of events? Would she await in contemplation and hope the hour of retribution? This had been intelligible. "There is in resignation a kind of austere virtue which ennoble misfortune and commands respect."† But resignation did not enter into the heart of the counsellors of Pius IX. He waived a subsidy with his right hand, and with the left took Peter's Pence. He rejected proffered troops, and enrolled partisans. And that nothing might be wanting to the farce, a general was invited from the depths of Anjou, and placed at the head of the new crusade, whom France had not beheld beside her eagle on Italian or Crimean fields. How was this to be construed, if not as a political demonstration and a theatrical selection of a politician opposed to his own Government. The Emperor, preoccupied with the loftiest ideas, made no opposition to the choice,‡ in spite of the indiscreet observations, which betrayed the secret hopes of the adverse factions. Being informed, that a powerful coterie at the Vatican were anxious to impress the character of a defiance upon their selection, the Emperor only hastened to authorise General de Lamoricière's service under a foreign power.

This was followed by the noisy applause of the party who concealed their hostility to the empire under the appearance of religious zeal. Manifestations were attempted, they beat the roll-call of a new Vendée, and the sons of the revolution and the sectaries of the Coran were confounded in one anathema. Numerous deputations went to Rome, and made a pompous display of dynastic opposition. One day an air of mystery hung over the Vatican. Visitors were stopped, and asked if they were Bretons! And they were officiously told, that the doors were momentarily closed, inasmuch as the Pope was receiving the homage of Brittany, and its protest, by deputation, against the Emperor. Then came the Lyonnese, and one of them, who though a fervent Catholic had not considered it necessary to repudiate his feelings as a Frenchman, was sharply accosted in the following terms:—"Sir, a man's first duty is to the Pope, his next to his own sovereign. If you are not in these sentiments, why in the world are you here?" All this is officially attested by an ambassador; and when we reflect that these ridiculous scenes took place, in a fashion, under the protection of the French army, we may judge how great was the moderation of the Emperor.

The illusions of the Roman party were, however, soon cruelly deceived. Garibaldi, consulting his daring alone, landed at Marsala, overran Sicily, invaded Naples. But the fortunate soldier attempted in vain to transform himself into a statesman. The spirit of Mazzini moved the Dictator's lips. Italian liberty was imperilled. Piedmont arrested the progress of anarchy. Between Naples and the states of Sardinia lay the Pontifical territory. Piedmont hesitated no longer, and viewing General Lamoricière's appointment as a declaration of hostility against itself, invaded the Papal States. This step on the part of Sardinia was thus at once an attack upon the Roman reactionary movement, and a precaution against the revolutionary tide flowing from Naples. What the Emperor thought of this aggression was significantly expressed: he recalled his ambassador from Turin, and he doubled his army at Rome. Thus he at once blamed Sardinia and "surrounded the Holy Father with a more efficacious protection."

And what were to be the tactics of the pontifical army? General Lamoricière had two courses open to him: either to retire, while protesting, until he had matured his army; or to tempt fortune in unequal strife. The first course alone was politic and reasonable. The result is well known. Every pious soul went into sackcloth and ashes. An attempt was made to change the funeral of the volunteers into a triumph. But the Imperial government and public opinion remained impassive, while General Lamoricière himself, by his refusal of the sword of honour offered to him after his return, sufficiently characterised that "campaign of a day." The Pope was thus once more without defenders. His army is dispersed, his provinces invaded, revolution rises threatening at the gates of Rome. Who will save him at this juncture? "C'est toujours l'Empereur"—always the Emperor. His army preserves Rome, and is about to cover the patrimony of St. Peter, evacuated by Piedmont at our request. Nay, while by a strange contradiction the adverse factions urge upon the Papacy the necessity of an exile, destined to be the tool of their opposition, the Emperor dissuades Pius IX. from such desperate resolutions.

The picture we have unfolded is no more than the history of the Roman Question during the last ten years. But we have also added the causes, tendencies, secret workings and open antagonisms, which have brought the events about. No sooner had the expedition to Rome betrayed the object of a prince bent upon the reconciliation of liberty with the Church, than the whole train of counter-intrigue was fired: organized defiance and division; interior pressure on the clergy; exterior pressure on Rome; encouragement of exorbitant claims; treacherous advantage taken of the troubles of Italy to throw the Pope into the arms of Austria;

"Unremitting labour to cast suspicion on all the counsels of our diplomacy before the war and after the war to render abortive all the attempts inspired by our devotion; at last, an ardent hostility, no longer at any pains to disguise itself, stirring the embers of hatred, counselling violence, inspiring outrage, and forming between Rome and Paris a kind of international 'Ligue,' ready to sacrifice every consideration to political resentment and religious fanaticism—even the Church—even France, if France and the Church, immortal by nature, were not beyond the reach of similar designs and similar plots."

"Such is the picture, the transparent veil over which scarcely needed to be removed in order to be visible to every eye."

Hitherto we have confined our task to an analysis of the pamphlet, adhering closely to the logical sequence of the thoughts, and occasionally preserving the words. We will now follow our author more closely in his conclusions (or absence of conclusions), and end our task by the translation of the few closing paragraphs.

The Pope, our author continues, in all the intrigues we have unveiled, has not been an end but a means. He has been the tool of designing men bent on creating a gulf between two powers, the union of whom must have annihilated their hopes.

The French Government has remained unmoved in its sentiments, inflexible

* This is perhaps the freshest and pleasantest peep into the days of Henry Plantagenet and a Becket afforded by modern history.

† This platitude is so mischievously inserted, it almost looks like a quotation from something the Pope or Cardinal Antonelli actually said.

‡ This well-known remark was: "C'est chevaleresque, mais c'est fou."

in its attitude. The interference of the Emperor's enemies was never taken by him as a pretext for renouncing the protection which he owed to the Holy Father. A respectful son, as he is, his filial piety gulped the most legitimate emotions of his susceptibility. He persisted in his good offices and disinterested services. He exhausted every combination of redemption, and closed his ears to the abuse and injustice of the popish organs; for, in the midst of those prelates, the enemies of France, was the common father of the faithful, and our honour was bound up with the duty to be fulfilled, in watching over his security.

As for the Court of Rome, she may now behold whither the baneful influences which she has preferred to the inspirations of the Emperor have conducted her.

"Isolated in Italy, abandoned by Austria, blamed by Europe, deprived of the provinces, she might have kept under our guarantee, reduced to a patch of territory, which she would lose tomorrow, but for the protection of our soldiers, she successively witnessed all the resources upon which she had relied crumbling beneath her fingers. She thought Austrian rule indestructible, and in two months the Austrians were thrown back beyond the Mincio. She had sought alliances with princes hated by their subjects, and these princes are in exile; she had raised, at mighty cost, a great army, and, with the exception of the French, (valiant beneath every standard) all the soldiers of that army fled before they were conquered! She had recourse to religious agitation; and her voice which, if raised from the chair of St. Peter in defence of a dogma or a divine truth would still stir the heart of the world, was heard with indifference."

And this is all that the friends of the Pope have achieved for their pains.

"But is the evil on that account irreparable? Men are able to see now at Rome as well as in France that the Italian question is not the result of accident, as was thought before and after the war. Italy involves a great interest of civilization and European order. Her place, till recently, only to be found in history, she has now conquered in the living politics and diplomacy of nations. She has done more, and it may be said that the advent of her nationality upon the map of Europe has already modified the general situation. England who, but two years ago, declared that the treaties of Vienna were inviolable, has herself countenanced the deadliest blows to the European system so scientifically organized against France. Russia, since she loyally gave up her exclusive protectorate over Germany, and her dominion over the East, employs her legitimate influence for the sole prevention of conflicts; wisely progressive in her institutions, she has shown herself everywhere conciliating and just in her international relations. Prussia, repudiating vain alarms and hasty threats, has, by a recent vote, replaced her policy in a groove consistent with the part she has played in history, and with her most indisputable interests. Austria endeavours to rise from defeat by reform, and with a modesty and reserve, for which she deserves credit, limits her right of intervention to that of defence. Spain is emerging from storms, and her liberty, while learning the lessons of order and moderation, evokes the aspirations of her ancient glory. Italy has contributed a large share to this great liberal movement in Europe, which knits together all the hopes of peace and progress, while destroying the germs of coalition."

"But if Italy is freed, Italy is not constituted, and the obstacle to her organization is Rome. So long as the fatal antagonism lasts, which men have provoked between two powers whose union corresponds to so many interests, Italy and Temporal Papacy will not meet with the conditions necessary to their equilibrium. Let them unite, and from this union will arise their common greatness. It is as difficult to conceive Italy without the Pope as it is to conceive the Pope without Italy. They are linked by tradition, by history, by the universal respect of all the Catholic nations for the head of the Church. When the Emperor committed himself to the struggle with Austria, his design was to re-establish this precious link. The day which beholds the accomplishment of this great thought will see the Papacy clothed anew with an authority as high as her origin and her mission. We shall then see Italy adding political strength to her independence, moral power to her wholly exceptional position, which make her the home and country of spiritual sovereignty, whose empire extends to the extremities of the world."

"In the mean time, and in spite of all that has happened, in spite of so many rebuffs opposed to the generous intervention of France, in spite of so many proofs of injustice which have not wearied his devotion, the Emperor, we are convinced, will leave his sword at Rome to protect the safety of the Holy Father. Faithful to his two-fold duty of sovereign elect by the will of the nation and of eldest son of the Church, he can neither sacrifice Italy to the Court of Rome, nor give up the Papacy to the Revolution. Unmoved like the Conscience and the Right of a great nation, he will wait with patience the coming hour when the Pontifical Government, disabused at last in regard to the dangerous allies, who have imposed their aid upon it, will know how to distinguish those who have done all for its ruin, and those who have done all for its salvation."

Reviews of Books.

DECLINE.*

IN the ranks of a profession which can claim amongst its members a majority of living scientific men, there is no name more honoured than that of Copland. The author of the "Dictionary of Practical Medicine" is acknowledged to have furnished to English medical literature the greatest contribution of the present century. That work cost Dr. Copland thirty years of incessant toil, and when it is remembered that it was written amidst all the anxieties and labours of an ever-increasing practice, it would be difficult too highly to estimate the prodigious labour it must have involved, or to withhold the tribute of our highest admiration at the completeness and finish of its execution. We have referred to the "Dictionary of Practical Medicine" because two of the subjects included in the volume before us, namely, consumption and laryngeal consumption, are, with some additions, reprints from the author's great work. Dr. Copland has rendered a service to the profession in thus presenting in a separate volume the article on consumption; it is one of the best in the dictionary, and this mode of publication places it within the reach of many who may not be possessed of the more costly work.

There are few diseases which the physician regards with more earnest interest than decline, and amongst the numbers that death annually strikes from the ranks of the living, there are none so reluctantly yielded to his merciless hand as the victims of this lamentable disease. That the physician should take a deep interest in the subject is not surprising, when we remember that however much the physical detection of the lurking evil may have been improved by the labours of Laennec and his followers; little has been done towards curing consumption since his time. Indeed we can call to mind only one step in that direction worth naming; we allude to the introduction, very recently, of the cod-liver oil in the treatment of its early stages,—a great boon, truly, for which we are indebted to Dr. J. Hughes Bennett, of Edinburgh.

That the condition of body, learnedly called the tubercular diathesis, upon which the development and progress of decline depend, can be counteracted in its earlier manifestations, no physician at present doubts; and that to this extent consumption is curable, is now universally admitted. It may be further conceded that the stethoscope enables the practitioner in the later stages of the disease better to time his remedies than could be done before the introduction of that instrument. But that in its advanced stages consumption will run its inexorable course, in spite of treatment, must also be allowed—the physician can divest a lingering end of some of its terrors, and assuage many of its sufferings—he cannot, alas! rob death of its prey. This is a melancholy conclusion, and the shadows of the picture deepen when the prevalence of consumption is taken into consideration. The deaths from decline reach an average of over eight per cent. upon the numbers returned in the bills of mortality for this kingdom; and it must not be forgotten that this average represents what, compared with the ordinary term of human existence, must be regarded as untimely deaths; their number amounting, according to the last returns, to at least fifty thousand per annum. These victims are selected from amongst the young, the gifted, and the beautiful. How many an opening career has not decline cut short; how many

* Consumption and Bronchitis; their Forms, Complications, Causes, Prevention, and Treatment; comprising also the Causes and Prevention of Scrofula. By James Copland, M.D., F.R.S., &c. London: Longman, Green, Longman, & Roberts. Pp. 440.

promising talents has it not hurried to the tomb. On the very threshold of active life, after all the cares of early training, the labours of the school, and the severer studies within the bosom of Alma Mater, have fairly launched the student into manhood, how often is the dream of honourable ambition dispelled by the insidious but fatal touch of this our country's scourge. Truly no disease that ever received a pathological definition presents at every stage more distressing features; for, amidst the physical ruin the mental powers remain untouched—long after sorrowing friends have foreseen the inevitable goal approaching, the sufferer clings with despairing energy to life, and relinquishes only with the last sob his desperate hope of recovery.

It cannot be a matter of surprise, bearing in mind the history and progress of decline, that medical literature should abound with special works upon this subject. So far as they enable the student of physic to put a right interpretation upon the physical signs of consumption, many of these works are of great value. In other respects they strongly remind the reader of the medical practice of our French neighbours, who, in many instances, regard the whole interest of a case as ending with the discovery of the precise morbid conditions present. Now, granting the fatal character of consumption when once fairly established, it is evident that the philosophical inquirer and the rational physician will direct his attention, more than it has hitherto been the practice to do, to the causes which favour the production of this dread disease. Upon this point many of our medical writers rest content with laying down generalities, which are already familiar to any second year's student in our medical schools. Not so Dr. Copland. In connection with this important portion of the subject, it would be impossible to exaggerate the value of the work before us. The author enters fully and minutely upon the investigation of the predisposing causes of consumption, and many of the points which he so ably discusses, have hitherto received little or no attention from other writers with which we are acquainted. Dr. Copland shows in how many respects moral training has an important bearing upon the subject; how the sins of the parent often abridge the life of the offspring, and how much influence early vice in both the parent and the progeny exercise in the production of decline. We can only thus generally indicate these points; but we thoroughly agree in the views set forth by Dr. Copland, and we earnestly recommend this portion of the work to the medical profession. The physician is happily often the confidential friend and adviser, and it is to his influence that we must look to impress these general principles upon both parent and child; there can be no higher duty or privilege attached to the medical calling than that of advancing, by wise counsel, well timed, the cause of health and the interests of morality.

Upon one point we are at issue with Dr. Copland. Of late years a practice has begun to take deep root in the profession, or rather amongst certain of its members, of soliciting public charity to supply funds for the establishment of special hospitals—that is to say, of institutions devoting their resources exclusively to the relief of some particular form of disease. For some time this practice went on unchecked; but recent propositions in this direction were of a character so absurd, as to call forth a strong protest against such undertakings from the leading physicians and surgeons throughout the country. That protest had the desired effect. Now this question of special hospitals is one in which the public is deeply interested; for obviously it is of the last importance to the efficiency of the medical body (and through them to the health of the community), to have cases of every description of disease collected in our general hospitals, for the instruction of the medical students attending the schools attached to them. If, to advance the private objects of a few, important special diseases were drafted from the general wards of our large hospitals to institutions of an exclusive character, the clinical education of the medical student would be imperfect, so far as the study of those diseases is concerned, and the community would in a few years be the severest sufferers from the adoption of such a principle. We are no friends to the specialists; but nevertheless we regret to notice Dr. Copland's disapproval of special hospitals for the reception of consumptives. The truth is, that the protracted course which this disease so often assumes, and the large number of its victims, render the claims of these institutions quite exceptional. The reader has only to contrast the comforts provided by such an establishment as the Brompton Hospital for Consumption with the wretched condition of patients of the same class at their own homes, to appreciate the immense blessings such a charity confers upon its inmates. We cordially agree with many of the author's remarks upon this subject generally, but we trust that the public will continue liberally to support hospitals affording a refuge to the victims of decline.

In alluding to the influences of certain callings in predisposing to consumption, Dr. Copland, we are glad to see, lends the weight of his opinion, quoad such occupations, to what has been termed "the moustache movement." We only regret that the author did not pass a sweeping condemnation on the senseless practice of shaving under any circumstances. He regards the use of tobacco, now so almost universal, as tending to lower the vitality of the community, and so favouring decline. So far as its excessive use is concerned we agree with him, and the same may be urged even more strenuously with regard to the abuse of alcohol.

From the subject of decline, Dr. Copland passes to the consideration of laryngeal consumption; and after an able article devoted to that subject, he concludes with an elaborate treatise on bronchitis. The article on bronchitis is only second in importance to that upon consumption. The author had already published an essay on bronchitis in 1831; but the subject is now entirely rewritten with all the practical value of thirty years' experience brought to the task. It is a valuable contribution to medical literature, and has most properly been included in the present volume—bronchitic affections constituting so constant a complication of the two preceding forms of pulmonary disease. The peculiar value of this article lies in the minute attention given to the intercurrent affections with which it is constantly associated in practice, and the proper management of which require so much tact and judgment in modifying the physician's treatment.

We have already indicated the high opinion we entertain of this work. In matters medical the great name of Copland renders the duty of the critic light, and it only remains for us to endorse the verdict of unqualified approval which the medical world has long since pronounced upon his labours. This work exhausts the subjects embraced within its scope, and we recommend it to practitioners and medical students, feeling convinced that no medical library can be complete without it.

THE CRITIQUE FRANÇAISE.*

We alluded slightly to this new French review in our "Literary Intelligence" last week, but we think that it deserves a more honourable mention, as a journal calculated at the present time to obtain a considerable circulation in this country, and as the only one, in fact, which gives anything like a plain straightforward view of the current French literature of the day. The publisher with whom it has

* La Critique Française, Revue Philosophique et Littéraire. Nos. I. II. Svo. Paris: H. Plon, Rue Garancière.

originated, Henri Plon, is well known as a man of great energy in his business, and we believe that he has spared nothing to ensure the success of his review. The writers whose support he has secured are well-known men of acknowledged talent; and their articles appear generally to have for their object rather to give a clear notion of the books reviewed, and of their tone and character, than to furnish dissertations and opinions on particular subjects, and, it may be added, they are seldom too long. They present, indeed, just that sort of intelligent analysis of the more important of the new French books which an Englishman would desire. This review is published monthly, on the 15th of each month, and at a very moderate price. Of the two numbers before us, the first contains analyses sufficient to give us a good general notice of each book, and of the subject as treated of it—of Lanfrey's "Political History of the Popes," of the new translation of "Horace," by Jules Janin; of Veuillot's "Free Thinkers" ("Les Libres Penseurs"), of Saint-Albin's "History of the Wars of the Revolution under Championnet," of several works on the present condition of Paris, of Diego Soria's "General History of Italy from 1846 to 1850," and of the works of Madame de Girardin. The notice of Jules Janin's "Horace" is tolerably critical. Along with these reviews we have an original and interesting sketch of the history of the celebrated satire "Ménippée," one of the most remarkable of the political writings of the age of the Ligne. The second number commences with some extracts, before publication, from the forthcoming "History of the European Revolution in 1848," by Garnier-Pagès, and contains reviews of the "Inedited Works and Correspondence of Alexis de Tocqueville," Delorme's "Homer's Men" (an essay on Grecian manners in the heroic age), the Comte d'Haussonville's "Letter to the Senate," Granier de Cassagnac's "History of the Girondins and of the Massacres of September," Crétineau-Joly's "Church of Rome in Face of Revolution," and two other interesting works on "Spiritual Influences," in connection especially with the pretended possessions among the Romish fanatics of the seventeenth century and the spiritual inspirations claimed by the Camisards. The notice, somewhat brief, of the Comte d'Haussonville's political pamphlet, is from the pen of Lord Brougham, who points out contrasts in the history of political parties in France and in England, and the influence which these contrasts have exercised on the relations of the two countries. We will only add that each number concludes with a general chronicle of literature, the drama, and the fine arts, during the month.

THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES BY ORGANIC AFFINITY.*

DR. FREKE'S book is not large, nor of many pages, but it is intended by the author to be an important one, and to draw attention to his former productions on the same subject. To establish an atomic theory for the organic kingdom as the memorable Dalton did for the inorganic, it has been his effort to do, but anything like definite evidence to support his arguments and theories Mr. Freke does not offer, but contents himself, or is obliged to content himself, in the absence of any, with arguing his doctrinal points on mere probabilities and assumptions. We do not by any means, object to arguments on probabilities; we know how much they have effected in astronomy, physics, chemistry, and other sciences, and we see no reason why they should not be equally effectual in physiological or biological investigations. But is the organization of vegetable or animal *dependent* at all on any aggregation, combination, or form of any *atom* of matter or space? Is not vitality rather a force, a power, an imponderable agent? Have we atoms of motion, light, heat, electricity? If so, we may also have atoms of life! Let us briefly sum up Dr. Freke's new doctrine. First, then, he conceives that there are three kinds of organizing atoms, the humblest of which confers organization upon mere mineral matter, such as the embryonic germ of the humblest conceivable vegetation. The *residual product* of this stimulates into action the atom of a second or higher species, and the residual product of this again stimulates the organizing atoms of the highest class, such as the atoms which are thus supposed to give rise to the cerebral matter of man. A chain of microscopically minute organisms gradually ascending in the scale of organization Dr. Freke believes were originally created, and of such extreme minuteness that the entire of those organisms collectively might have been comprised within the compass of a granule of very inconsiderable dimensions. To this granule Dr. Freke imaginatively traces back every form of organic structure, and in fact regards it and calls it the "embryo of organic creation;" its function being to generate an animate or organized world out of inanimate or unorganized matter.

All organic matter is thus reduced to *organizing agents* and *residual products*. Of the latter, take for example albumen, fibrin, lignin, muscular fibre, nervous tissue, &c., and such cannot be "reduced to a more elementary condition without destroying their physiological integrity." The former or "primary division" comprises all "embryonic germs," whether simple or compound, and the development of organic beings is, through this stage, supposed to be thus carried on. From the organizations generated by the three primitive stages, there is a residual result, which goes on to stimulate into existence the new species of atoms, muscular and nervous, both of which develop atoms of two varieties of condition, namely, voluntary and involuntary, these having reference to the ultimate production of voluntary and involuntary muscular and nervous actions in the fully organized animal.

The development of all organic creation from a single atom is not, perhaps, an outrageously romantic idea, it may be even a practical one; but in its sublime simplicity of principle, and its marvellous complexity of detail, it requires to be laid before the general reader with more poetry of expression and more reverence of consideration, than is compatible with mere argumentative reasoning. The idea of the destruction of the primary organizing atoms by the generation of others higher in degree—as one atom of water parting with its heat to reduce to fluidity a neighbouring atom of ice becomes itself congealed—of the second, in like manner, by the production of the third, and of the ultimate destruction of the final organized result in muscular or nervous action, is calculated to explain, in a rational and lucid manner, the dependence of life upon decay, the necessity of organic food for the nutriment and support of the organized system, the inevitable necessity of death, and the final return of "dust to dust," in the inorganic kingdom of the grave.

Had the book been in a more readable style, we should have strongly recommended a perusal, but, in its present state, it is rather an infliction. We wish it had been otherwise, as the subject is one for serious consideration, even if we differ totally from its teachings. Mr. Freke claims to have coincidentally arrived, by a distinct process, at the same conclusions as to the origin of species with Mr. Darwin; but if the latter has succeeded in gaining that attention from the world of science and the public which Mr. Freke seemingly complains that his doctrines have not, there is certainly no cause to wonder at such a result, when one compares the lucid attractive style of the former, with the verbose, elliptical, repetitive diction

* On the Origin of Species by means of Organic Affinity. By H. Freke, A.B., M.D., Physician to Dr. Steeven's Hospital, Dublin. London: Longman & Co. Dublin: Fannin & Co. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. 1861.

of the other. Mr. Freke may present us with pearls of price, but the setting is unusually solid and leaden.

To us, however, the real question of the origin of species seems to be left by him untouched. We have, it is true, a theoretical, invented argument of the creation of an organized atom, from which all creation, vegetative and animal, is supposed to be developed, but not one reason is given for the cause of the variation and differences of the adult forms of animals and vegetables; not one paragraph or sentence is assigned to the explanation or definition of the cause of the divergences of these formative atoms, or compound aggregations, or embryonic germs, into such different final results as we see in the living creation around us. Cell-structure or cell-alteration; atom-structure or atom-alteration or development, may be the universal means whereby the material part of every organism is constructed; but that is no reason that atom-structure or atomic development should cause the production of *vital force*; while on the other hand there is *a priori* a natural inclination to believe in a vital force directing, causing, and controlling the operations of an atomic development of material organized substances.

At the conclusion, as well as at the beginning of the work, allusion is made to the sacred record, we think with somewhat bad taste. "Nothing is advanced in this publication that is not in harmony with the Mosaic record of Creation" is the inscription on the title-page; and when one puts down the book after its perusal, the natural question is thence suggested, Wherein does the agreement consist? It is far better to treat such purely scientific subjects openly and boldly than to apply to their consideration a subterfuge, or an excuse.

REDEMPTION DRAWETH NIGH.*

EPOCHS such as the present, when scarcely a corner of the earth is exempt from strife, when war or events which herald its advent agitate every people in contact with European civilization, and the closest allies dare not lay aside their arms in presence of each other, have ever been fertile in the production of fancies, of delusions, and of delusive pursuits, which are suggested by overstrained imaginations. Such unquiet periods are ever the hot-beds from which spring up in exceptional luxuriance those who hunger after the supernatural,—clairvoyants, spirit-rappers, astrologers, prophets, and interpreters of prophets. Ever since the storm that came up from the East, ever since the report of the first cannon that, booming across the Black Sea, woke sleeping Europe from the dream of a millennium into which she had been thrown by the sight of the great Bazaar of 1851, these fruits of stirring times have strewn the surface of society as thickly as the locusts did the fields of Egypt; and if we do not see and perceive the things which we are told are designedly placed beyond our vision, it certainly is not from any lack of guides or detectives.

Among those who are resolute in discerning in every event of the present the realization of something foreshadowed in the past, Dr. Cumming is assuredly the most prolific in suggestions, the most earnest in their impression, the most brilliant in their exposition, and, above all, the most successful in obtaining a hearing. Of the justness of Dr. Cumming's general conclusions, and of the worth of the arguments by which he has supported them, we do not care to express an opinion. But with regard to that part of it which relates to the fulfilment of the prophecies of the Apocalypse we feel bound to say we differ from him entirely, and that we regard the whole edifice which he has raised as eminently rickety; its foundations we hold to be unsound, and the superstructure we believe to be disproportionate. Neither do we think such a pursuit of interpretation a wise or profitable one. It is apt to give to the interpreter an irresistible proneness to form his political opinions, if not to shape his political course, where one is open to him, in accordance with preconceived notions of what is destined to come to pass—a result which has actually, we suspect, obtained in no inconsiderable degree, in the case of the imaginative author of "Redemption Draweth Nigh." Did Dr. Cumming's last work, therefore, contain nothing but Apocalyptic speculations, we probably should neither have attempted to master it ourselves nor thrust it upon the notice of our readers. Dr. Cumming is not, however, one of those writers who lay out their books like a Dutch garden, in straight walks and clipped alleys, in which there is no possibility of lateral divergence or desultory walking. He has a quick eye for suggestive circumstances, and his fancy leads him into many attractive digressions—the natural consequence of his works being the result not of hard writing at a desk, but of extempore delivery in a pulpit; and it is to this circumstance, too, that they owe that vividness and earnestness which has made them so attractive, and created for them such an unexampled circulation among all classes.

"Redemption Draweth Nigh" embraces a vast number of subjects besides the vexed question of apocalyptic realizations, and all of them are touched with a feeling and fancy that invariably make them interesting even to the desultory reader, who only seeks amusement or relaxation, and occasionally they are treated with a depth and truth that make the remarks valuable to the thoughtful and the laborious.

With regard to the political dissertation, although we cannot take quite the same views of either the present or the future of Europe as Dr. Cumming, and are disposed to think that the tendency of the Israelites in 1860 is to flock to Brighton rather than to Jerusalem, we feel bound nevertheless to tell our readers that they will find the sketches of what has been, what is, and what may be, comprehensive and picturesque, and extremely easy reading, the thinking being done ready to the student's hand—a great matter indeed, a *sine quâ non* in these days of multifarious instruction and lazy acquirement, in which everybody looks for royal roads to "cram," rather than for real knowledge. The most really interesting part of the work, however, is that in which Dr. Cumming treats of the probable circumstances of the future state, both of man and of the earth itself, of spiritual life, of the nature and seat of the soul, and of the popular ideas concerning it. Dr. Cumming appears to entertain upon these questions nearly the same views as those exposed by Mr. Grindon, in his very remarkable book, "Life, its Nature, Varieties, and Phenomena;" and we strongly recommend our readers to peruse Dr. Cumming's and Mr. Grindon's works concurrently, as it is evident that the coincidence of view has been arrived at by each quite independently of the other. It would occupy more space than we can at this moment spare to lay these views before our readers, so as to do them in any degree justice; but with regard to one point, the nature of the soul, there is such a singular coincidence of idea between these two authors, themselves widely different from each other in the character of their minds, and from another, differing every essential from both and from all the world, that we cannot refrain from directing attention to the singularity. Mr. Grindon says:—

"The soul of man, considered in its true character, namely, the seat and immediate organ of his emotional and intellectual life, is his *SPRITUAL BODY*. The body of flesh and blood is only half the human being. Another body underlies it, an organized form, exactly correspondent with the external physical

frame." This conclusion, which substantially is shared by Dr. Cumming, and is founded on and justified by scriptural expressions and scriptural records of supernatural appearances, has been equally entertained by one who had arrived at it by a very different road, by one of the greatest of poets, and the poorest and most unhappy of thinkers, the miserable author of "Queen Mab:"—

"Sudden arose
Ianthe's soul; it stood
All beautiful in naked purity,
The perfect semblance of its bodily frame,
Instinct with inexpressible beauty and grace,
Each stain of earthliness
Had passed away, it reassumed
Its native dignity, and stood
Immortal amid ruin.

"'Twas a sight
Of wonder to behold the body and soul.
The self-same lineaments, the same
Marks of identity were there.
Yet oh, how different! One aspires to Heaven,
Pants for its sempiternal heritage,
And ever changing, ever rising still,
Wantons in endless being.
The other, for a time the unwilling sport
Of circumstance and passion, struggles on,
Fleets through its sad duration rapidly,
Then like a useless and worn-out machine,
Rots, perishes, and passes."

Singular, the Natural Philosopher, the Divine, and the unbelieving Poet, arrive at the same idea—the first two by the light of Scripture, the last by the light of imagination.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MRS. PIOZZI.*

THERE are themes enow in this book for dissertations that would fill an *Edinburgh* or *Quarterly Review*. It is full of materials, and full of varied interest. The principal character is a study for metaphysics and natural history. Her "surroundings" are to the reign of George III. what Shakspeare and his contemporaries were to the reign of Elizabeth, and Pope and his contemporaries to the days of Queen Anne. They were the immortals and the notables of a period, however inferior in greatness to the two we have named, yet rich in a few ever-memorable men, and remarkable for the dawn of a new literary morning, which rose upon the shadow of darkness that pervaded the preceding half-century. It was about the horizon of the little twinkling Piozzi (then Thrale) that these other stars, of greater or lesser magnitude, shed their lustres, from the *Ursa Major* of Johnson, and the *Lyra* of Goldsmith, to the *Perseus* of Burke and the *Bootes* of Garrick. Mingled with these prominent luminaries there were a number of lesser lights, who represented the generation that has passed away; the dons of social and the donnas of fashionable life, in their habits as they lived; and from one and all in the strange panoramic picture, many a useful lesson may be learnt, while the fund of anecdote and entertainment overflows with intelligence and a copious stream of reading, both exceedingly agreeable and characteristically curious.

It is our duty to say something of this work, which, from its nature and "skilled production," must assert for itself a very extensive circulation; but it is obvious that no adequate idea can be furnished of its miscellaneous component parts within the compass of a limited review.

Of Mrs. Piozzi herself, the editor draws, what appears to us, to be a fair and striking portrait. He does not set her up as a model letter-writer, or an eminent author, or a pattern of the domestic virtues, or a fitting object for hero or heroine worship in any capacity. All he ventures to maintain is, that her life and character, if only for the sake of "associate forms," deserve to be vindicated against unjust reproach, and that she has written many things which are worth snatching from oblivion or preserving from decay; and, in our opinion, he has fully established his objects. The exuberant ridicule that prevailed in the *Bozzy* and *Piozzi* time, with Peter Pindar revelling in the satire; and the inveterate persecution of the poor Widow Thrale for her marriage with Signor Piozzi, a celebrated Italian singer, had made and left, unquestionably, a very erroneous opinion on the public mind, not only with regard to real circumstances, but to the individuals ruthlessly victimized by heedless wit, reckless slander, and ungrateful malignity. Sr. Piozzi was an estimable person and of good family; and Mrs. Thrale was an accomplished and attractive woman, who exhibited an excess of the romantic (along with many fine qualities but infecting them all) from before her eighth to beyond her eightieth year.

Of the strong and sincere attachment to Mr. Conway, to us the justification seems more complete than even Mr. Hayward has made it. We consider that gentleman to have been a much better actor than he is estimated by the editor; but, independently of that, he was, in the noblest sense of the word, what we have termed him—a Gentleman! It appears in Jerdan's *Autobiography*, that he was one of the Hertford family, how far legitimate or illegitimate is unknown; but he was not publicly acknowledged, was unfortunate, had been tried by cruel persecution in his theatrical career, and was only too sensitive to the anomalies of his birth, his position, and his prospects. Such a man was just the being to reawaken the sympathies of romantic interest which still lay dormant in a breast which passion must for many years have ceased to influence. Viewed in this true and rational light, all her mis-called "love letters" to Mr. Conway lose the glowing gloss that has been attached to them, and assume their genuine import as the effusions of a generous heart in the fantastic and eulogistic phraseology of former times; and, as is expressed in one of them, the feelings of "a mother" towards a worthy and favourite son. Some of her letters to Sir James Fellowes are nearly as warm.

But we have discussed enough, though only most briefly, and a very few of the questions suggested by these volumes. From A.D. 1740 to 1820 is a long space to have to fly over; and we can only dip here and there, like swallows over an expanse of water, to pick up some tempting morsels, and convey them to this, our literary nest. Dr. Johnson is, of course, the leading figure. There is little or nothing in the new matter to alter the received impression of his appearance, manners, and moral attributes. We see, perhaps, a little more of Hercules with his distaff than with his club; and we ask ourselves, as we have often asked before—"Would a Dr. Johnson be tolerated in the social circles of our day?" We are inclined to suspect not more than a Brummell! Yet was he a great oracle. The famous passage of correspondence between him and his quondam pet, on her second marriage, has now been completed by the addition of the letters and an enclosure hitherto missing, to the great annoyance and confusion of biographers and commentators. The *Goliath's* No. 3 is a striking example of his pounding style: *ex gr.*—

"MADAM,—If I interpret your letter right, you are ignominiously married: if it is yet undone, let us once more talk together. If you have abandoned your children and your religion, God

* *Redemption Draweth Nigh*. By the Rev. John Cumming, D.D. Bentley.

* *Autobiography, Letters, and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi (Thrale)*. Edited, &c. by A. Hayward, Esq., Q.C. Two Vols. Longman, Green, Longman, & Roberts.

forgive your wickedness; if you have forfeited your fame and your country, may your folly do no more mischief. If the last act is yet to do, I who have loved you, esteemed you, revered you, and served you; I who long thought you the first of womankind, entreat that, before your fate is irrevocable, I may once more see you. I once was, madam, most truly yours,
"July 2, 1784."
"I will come down if you permit it."
"SAM. JOHNSON."

[The words in italics are not clearly legible in the MS.]

In her answer to this bitter assault, Mrs. Piozzi, in her honeymoon, defends her choice and conduct, in a temperate and dignified tone: it is altogether admirable, and we think unanswerable; and we are sorry we can only refer to it. (Vol. i., pp. 3, 12.) At all events, her second union was far more happy than her first, in which she was almost a slave to her husband, usually styled "Master," and, whosoever was in fault, by no means on kindly maternal terms with her daughters. Among others who attacked and vilified her on this occasion, she speaks of Barretti as brutal (in the *European Magazine* and elsewhere); the Burneys, particularly the future Madame D'Arbly, as treacherous; the *British Critic* as calumnious; Beloe as injurious; others as unjust and ungrateful; and her own three elder daughters as decided and undutiful opponents. But of the sex, sexy:—

"When she says she will, she will, you may depend on't,
And when she says she won't, she won't, and there's an end on't."

Time, however, modified these wrongs and asperities, and the vivacious H. L. P. outlived nearly all her adversaries, to be another Ninon del Enclos, wonderfully sprightly and animated, beyond the bounds of fourscore years. She was, even then, a fashionable centre at Bath, and so much liked and esteemed that many truly regretted her loss, and would exclaim with the bard, "She should have died hereafter."

One of the most striking things in this publication is to notice with how marked a difference anecdotes, stories, and facts can be related, so as to exhibit very dissimilar meanings, or afford room for directly opposite interpretations. We will give only one sample, as the explanations run to length. When Mrs. Thrale one day lamented the news of a cousin killed in America,—"Prithée, my dear," said Johnson, in his rude or scornful manner, which she palliates, as not springing from ill-will towards the parties—"pray, my dear, have done with your cant; how would the world be worse for it, I may ask, if all your relations were at once spitted like larks, and roasted for Presto's supper?" (the dog under the table). This Boswell, ever spiteful in rivalry, magnifies, from Barretti, into—"Mrs. Thrale, while supping very heartily on larks, laid down her knife and fork, and abruptly exclaimed, 'O my dear Johnson, do you know what has happened? The last letters from abroad have brought us an account that our poor cousin's head was taken off by a cannon ball.' Johnson, shocked both at the fact, and her light unfeeling manner of mentioning it, replied, 'Madam, it would give you very little concern if all your relations were spitted like these larks, and dressed for Presto's supper.'" At best a harsh remark upon a lady in her own house and at her own table, but evidently untrue, for she has noted on the margin the simple memorandum—"I never addressed him (Johnson) so familiarly in my life. I never did eat any supper, and there were no larks to eat." It was a meal unseen at Streatham. But Johnson's rudenesses are more amusing than these controversies upon them. A lady in Wales treated him with less attention than he was accustomed to receive, and he denounced her—"That woman is like sour small beer, the beverage of her table, and produce of the wretched country she lives in; like that, she could never have been a good thing, and even that bad thing is spoiled." A similar provocation procured a similar gruff observation on a Scotch lady:—"She resembled a dead nettle; were she alive she would sting." Again, Dr. Delap, of Sussex, was lamenting the tender state of his *inside*:—"Dear Doctor," cried Johnson, "Do not be like the spider, man, and spin conversation thus incessantly out of your own bowels." Lord Melbourne, Mr. Hayward relates, said a better thing of two sisters, ladies of quality, addicted to describe such symptoms. He "complained that they told him too much of their 'natural history!'" When Lord Sandys married a fortune, Johnson said:—"Now has that fellow at length obtained a certainty of three meals a day, and for that certainty, like his brother dog in the fable, he will get his neck galled for life in a collar." Trying to please him with a dish of young peas, which happened to be too little boiled, he growled, whilst eating them, at the well-meant kindness, and the question "Are they not charming?"—"Perhaps they would be so to a pig." But we will take leave of the licks of the rough side of the doctor's tongue; repeating our opinion that, with all his vast ability and learning, it would not pass now. We must have companions more civilized, and tongues with smoother sides too. The following outside touch is related by Mrs. Piozzi in a letter from Bath in 1818, when the fashion of ladies' dresses exposed "a considerable" of the nude, and Talleyrand said of Lady F. S.'s robe—"Elle commence trop tard et finit trop tôt." She writes:—

"A genteel young clergyman, in our upper Crescent, told his mamma, about ten days ago, that he had lost his heart to pretty Miss Prideaux, and that he must absolutely marry her or die. The mother gravely replied, 'My dear, you have not been acquainted with the lady above a fortnight: let me recommend you to see more of her.' 'More of her!' exclaimed the lad, 'why, I have seen down to the fifth rib on each side already!'"

The letter-writer adds a joke of her own, that our British belles outstrip those of any other nation.

The second volume, to which is prefixed a nice engraving of Mrs. Piozzi at the age of fourteen, when Hogarth chose her as the model for his painting in "The Lady's Last Shift" (not as the French writer translated it, *dernière chemise*), is divided into poetry, some of it hitherto unpublished, and all clever and pleasing,—letters to the two brothers Lyson, full of literary chat and social gossip; miscellaneous, chiefly to Sir James Fellowes; notes on Wraxall's memoirs; and extracts from the Thraliana and Synonymy; all of which bring the period, during which they were written, before us as in a *tableau vivant*. There are pleasantries everywhere, notices of persons the world likes to be told about; incidental pieces of learned, classical, and antiquarian illustrations; criticisms; brief, sentimental, and moral and religious reflections which do honour to head and heart, but to exemplify which sufficiently is out of our power. We can only cite a few miscellaneous passages, as if to indicate some of the varieties of the species. Just remarks on Ballet (1815):—

"The present set excite no ideas except of dry admiration for the astonishing difficulties they perform. Holding out one leg and one arm in a parallel line is destructive of all grace; and, when springing up to a prodigious height, they come down on the point of one toe, nothing can exceed our wonder at its possibility, except our joy that they escape in safety. Music and dancing are no longer what they were," &c.

O, the days when we were young—*laudator temporis acti*:—

"Year chases year, decay pursues decay,
Still drops some joy from withering life away."

Servants out of place are described as the "worst members of society," and it is added:—

"A gentleman once told me that none of the wretches sent to Botany Bay were so truly untractable as that class. 'They can do nothing,' he said, 'but wait at table where there is no

one to sit down to it, or stand behind a carriage and cry Go on, with an air, when no lady listens and no carriage can be found:—

"Where the gilt chariot never stops the way,
Where none learn Ombre, none e'er taste bohea."

A classical comparison. Being asked by Mr. Dorset Fellowes to take care of his Ariadne (painting or sculpture), she writes:—

"It came into my head while he was talking, that the deserted ladies who cannot get their lovers to marry them after promises, &c., all follow her classical example, and make alliance with Bacchus as soon as their Theseus is gone; at least I see some who are doing so here at Bath."

The works of poets, moralists, philosophers, and divines teem with reflections on old age: Mrs. Piozzi is not inferior to the most instructive; but we can only quote one, to us original, example, founded upon our printing trade, and equal to the best of Franklin's:—

"Our longest life is but a little short parenthesis in the broad page of time, which is itself a mere preface or prologue to eternity. Let us, however, write the brief period neatly, and leave our visiting ticket to the world such as may not disgrace us."

Amen! We have now concluded, quite unable to specify, still less exemplify, the many attractions of these Piozzi Remains. The editor has performed his task with literary skill and intelligence—leaving hypercriticism no blot to hit beyond two or three unimportant repetitions,—and also with judgment and discretion. His opinions are always temperate and his illustrations apt. More we need not say, for the materials are of the right sort to entertain and interest the reading, yet busy public; and we may safely predict that he has sent out one of the most popular works for the season, 1861.

ARTIST AND CRAFTSMAN.*

THIS is one of the many offshoots of Mr. Kingsley's school,—fresh, powerful, genial,—a book from which the reader easily gathers why our monster Chartist meetings have miscarried, and why England has had no French Revolution. There is a full-hearted pulse of love for the working man in the English nation, which yearns to redeem all the working-man's groans, which does not rest satisfied with art, beauty, and comfort enjoyed in selfish ease, but knows no peace until the life of the many shall be as beautiful, as high, as noble, and pure as our limited mortal lot permits.

Compare the dreams of Chateaubriand and Bernardin de St. Pierre over a sylvan and natural regeneration of an effete society, inspired by Pagan poetry, and the nervous, practical, and powerful efforts of the Kingsleys and Chalmers, and you will see the enormous difference which lies between feverish and hollow phantoms on one hand, and a frank acceptance of the human lot of toil, coupled with the determination to improve it to the utmost, on the other. In England we know that a dead level of equality is an unnatural figment, but no true Englishman hates or despises the honest workman. Let him deservedly rise by his own efforts and he may sit on equal terms with the oldest peer, welcomed and honoured for his own intrinsic merits.

A full review of the book we cannot attempt; we recommend it to all whose greatest joy on earth it would be to have added one tittle to the cordial co-operation of all the classes in our country, whose mutual goodwill is the only true foundation for national prosperity and individual worth.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The Leisure Hour, a Family Journal of Instruction and Recreation. London: 56, Paternoster-row, and 164, Piccadilly.—There is, in the present number of that excellent, amusing, and instructive periodical, the *Leisure Hour*, a story entitled "Sandy Creek, from the Shanty to the Settlement." It is a tale of Canada West, giving a narrative of the adventures of emigrants, and, in the form of a fictitious narrative, conveying the most valuable information to persons who are thinking about, or who have resolved upon seeking their fortune away from the mother country. At a period when attention is fixed upon Canada, as the best place for emigration, the facts set forth in "Sandy Creek" become of the utmost importance.

Easy Latin Syntax and Construing. Adapted to Edward the Sixth's Grammar. By William De Lancy West, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford, Head Master of Brentwood School. London: Longman, Green, Longman, & Roberts. Chelmsford: Meggy & Chalk. *A Substitute for Nonsense Latin Verses.* By William De Lancy West, M.A., &c. London: Longmans. Chelmsford: Meggy & Chalk.—Two practical and valuable school-books.

BOOKS RECEIVED. — *The British Controversialist and Literary Magazine*, devoted to the impartial and deliberate discussion of important Questions on Religion, Philosophy, History, Politics, Social Economy, &c., and to the promotion of Self-Culture and General Education. London: Houlston & Wright, 62, Paternoster-row. *The Thames Embankment and the Wharf-holders.* By R. A. Arnold, Surveyor and Land-Agent. London: Saunders, Otley, & Co., 30, Conduit-street, Hanover-square. *The House of Lords compared with the House of Commons; or, the Commons Curtailed.* By Christopher Sly, Sergeant-at-Law. *The Italian Revolution of 1860.* A Lecture delivered at the Working Men's College, Manchester, February 1, 1861. By George Osborne Morgan, M.A., late Stowell Fellow of University College, Oxford. London: James Ridgway, Piccadilly, W. *C'est Vrai: An Idyll of the East.* By the author of "England and Australia," "The Lost Child," "English Country Sabbath," &c., &c. London: Saunders, Otley, & Co., Conduit-street. *In Memoriam.* A Poem. By the author of "England and Australia," &c., &c. London: Saunders, Otley, & Co., Conduit-street. *The Holy Bible, translated from the Latin Vulgate.* Published with the approbation of the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland. Part VII. London: James Duffy, 22, Paternoster-row; Dublin: 7, Wellington-quay. *The Roman or Turkish Bath: its Hygienic and Curative Properties.* By William Pollier, Proprietor of the original Turkish Bath, Manchester. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Manchester: Thomas Dinham & Co., Corporation-street. *The London Dock Companies: an Inquiry into their Present Position and Future Prospects, with Suggestions for Improvement of Revenue and Dividends.* London: Richardson & Co., Cornhill. *An Historical Summary of the Title of the Popes to the Patrimony of St. Peter, and their Temporal Possessions.* By a Conservative. London: Hatchard & Co., 187, Piccadilly. *An Inquiry into the Necrology, History, Heraldry, and Epitaphian Inscriptions of the Parishes of Coity, Laleston, Merthyr Maur, Newcastle, Oldecastle, and St. Bride Minor, in the County of Glamorgan.* To which are added the Vital Statistics of the Peers of Parliament of the United Kingdom. With "Corty Castle," a Poem. By James Henry James, Middle Temple. London: Edward Lacy, 434, West Strand. Tenby: Richard Mason, High-street. Bridgend: John Griffiths, *Chronicle Office.*

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. E. Walford, formerly scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, has signified his intention of becoming a candidate for the Classical Examinership in the London University, vacant by the death of Dr. Donaldson. Mr. Walford obtained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse in 1843, and ran Professor Conington a neck-and-neck race for the Ireland University scholarship in the following year. He is the author of the "Handy-Book of the Greek Drama," "Handy-Book of the Civil Service," "History of Greece," and several most popular school-books.

Mr. Murray has in preparation "Scepticism, its Retrogressive Character in Theology and Philosophy," with special reference to the new movement at Oxford, by Lord Lindsay; "The English Cathedrals of the Nineteenth Century," by Mr. Beresford Hope; "The Dangers and Safeguards of Modern Theology," by the Bishop of London; "A Treatise on General Jurisprudence, or the Philosophy of Positive Law," by the late John Austin; "The Sleeping Bard," translated by George Barrow; "The Art of Medicine, its History and its Heroes," by J. Rutherford Russell; and a second volume of Mr. Christie's "Memoirs of Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury."

Mr. Bentley announces for immediate publication "England and Europe: a Discussion of National Policy," by A. H. Louis; "Memoirs of Queen Adelaide, Consort of William IV.," by Dr. Doran; a new edition of the "Bentley Ballads;" the two concluding vols. of the "Auckland Journal and Correspondence;" also "The Correspondence of Mr. Raikes with the Duke of Wellington and other eminent contemporaries."

Mr. Edward Dicey has a new work in preparation with Messrs. Macmillan & Co., entitled, "Rome in 1860."

Messrs. James Hogg & Sons announce in the press, "Sketches of Foreign Novelists," by Georgina Gordon.

Messrs. Griffin, Bohn, & Co. will publish on Monday, Lord Brougham's "England and France under the House of Lancaster,"—a new edition, with portraits. Professor Faraday's Lectures on the "Chemistry of a Candle," which were delivered at the Royal Institution, are about to be published by the above firm, reported and edited by William Crookes.

The new volume of Messrs. Hurst & Blackett's Standard Library for March will be the "Laird of Norlaw," by the author of "Margaret Maitland."

Mr. C. B. Cayley is translating, from an unpublished Italian MS., "Filippo Malincontri, or Student Life in Venetia," an autobiography; which will be edited by Signor Volpe, author of the "Home and the Priest."

Messrs. Kent will issue immediately, "After Office-hours," by Mr. Edmund Yates, being a collection of essays and tales from *All the Year Round*.

"The French Treaty and Tariff of 1860" is the title of an important work just issuing from the press of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, & Galpin. This publication, so interesting and valuable to the trading community, is edited by H. Reader Lack, Esq., Secretary to the British Commissioners for negotiating the French Treaty, and is said to contain many important documents and explanations, besides the complete tariff in French and English, with every technicality accurately translated. A curious list of articles not included in the Treaty, but subject to the general tariff of France, is given from various French official documents, with some statistical tables of great value from the Board of Trade Returns. Such a work, we presume, must now have become indispensable, both to the merchant and manufacturer.

A new Educational Quarterly, to be published in London, but originating in Edinburgh, is announced. It is entitled the *Museum*, a magazine of Education, Literature, and Science. The first number will be issued in April. Its leading objects will be to discuss educational questions, to record educational events at home and abroad; and to communicate literary and scientific information for the benefit of teachers. It is said the first number will contain articles by Edwin Chadwick, James Hannay, Dr. Schmitz, J. D. Morell, LL.D., the Rev. F. W. Farrar, &c. &c.

The library of the late Baron Humboldt is now in the possession of Mr. Henry Stevens, No. 4, Trafalgar-square. Nothing is known for certain what will eventually become of this valuable collection of books, which number about 12,000 different works. Many of them are magnificently bound, being presentation copies, and containing the written names of the different authors by whom they were presented; while others are enriched with marginal annotations by the great Humboldt himself.

We hear on good authority that Mr. Blanchard Jerrold has accepted the editorship of the *Welcome Guest*, and will inaugurate his editorship by commencing a new story, to be continued weekly. Many changes are contemplated in the management of this periodical.

The March number of *Temple Bar* will contain an article on "Giants and Dwarfs," by Professor Ansted; a paper on the "Management of Servants," by the author of "Thieves and Thieving," in the *Cornhill*; a review of Motley's "History of the Netherlands," by Viscount Bury, M.P.; and an essay by Mr. John Hollingshead.

"Evan Harrington" has been a great success; the work is all but out of print, and a new edition is contemplated. We understand that Mr. George Meredith is engaged on a new story, which will be published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall. The same firm will issue immediately a sixth and cheap edition of Miss Muloch's "Head of the Family."

A new Evangelical Church Magazine, to be called the *Compass*, price three-pence, will be started in the course of a few weeks.

The prospectus of Mrs. S. C. Hall's new shilling magazine has reached us. Mrs. S. C. Hall's name is the best guarantee of its success. This lady will be supported by a host of "distinguished celebrities," while Hablot K. Browne will have the management of the pictorial department. The title will be the "St. James's," and the magazine will be published by Messrs. Saunders & Otley.

There is great excitement in "the Row" with respect to the well-known work "Essays and Reviews." "Editions" are being brought out with the greatest speed, but even these fail to supply the demand. To our personal knowledge Messrs. Longmans' establishment has been thronged daily, and purchasers are content to wait, or call again in "an hour's time," to procure their copy. Orders cannot be taken, as "first come, first served." The *Quarterly* has, we believe, gone through four editions, in consequence of the review of the work which it contained.

It is rumoured that the *Literary Gazette* has changed proprietorship, Messrs. Virtue & Co. having become the purchasers. At present the editorial department remains in the same hands, but great changes are contemplated in the general management.

The *Spectator* has also again changed hands, a gentleman from India having become its purchaser.

Those persons interested in the history of their county, or who care to inquire into the past fortunes of their family, will be glad to learn that a catalogue of a large and interesting collection of rare books, old tracts, MSS., &c., has just been published by Mr. Hotten, of Piccadilly. It contains nearly three thousand articles.

It is reported that M. Eugène Guinot, one of the oldest contributors to the *feuilletons* of the Parisian press, has recently died. Besides "Suzanne," he was the author of several dramatic pieces, which he published under the *nom de plume* of "Paul Vermond."

M. Dentu, the well-known publisher at Paris, has protested against the act of piracy committed by several French journals, which published the whole of M. de la Guéronnière's pamphlet, and thereby enabled the public to buy for three sous that which would have cost them thirty at his shop. He abstains from a prosecution this time, but gives it to be understood that he will not be so indulgent in future. There can be no doubt that M. de la Guéronnière's profits have been considerably diminished by the piracy in question.

The death of M. Eugène Scribe is announced.

Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson, Literary Auctioneers, have recently erected a picture gallery in North Wellington-street, for the more advantageous disposal, by auction, of pictures, antiquities, and works of art; and also for the purpose of exhibiting a collection of paintings and drawings by modern artists, formed by Mr. S. Leigh Sotheby, F.S.A., during the last five-and-twenty years. Tickets can be obtained at the offices, 13, Wellington-street.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

FROM FEBRUARY 15th TO FEBRUARY 21st.

- An M.P. in Search of a Creed. By the Author of "Squires and Parsons." 8vo. cloth. 10s. 6d. Saunders & Otley.
- Arthur (Rev. W.). The Successful Merchant. 2s. 6d. Hamilton.
- Burke (E.). On the Sublime and Beautiful. 18mo. cloth. 1s. 6d. Allman.
- Bidlake (J. P.). Exercises in Orthography. 18mo. cloth. 1s. 6d. Allman.
- Baxter. The Crucifying of the World. Edited by J. Baillie. 5s. Nisbet.
- Churton (Archdeacon). Memoirs of Joshua Watson. 2 vols. post 8vo. 15s. Parker.
- Curling (Capt.). Man as he is, Woman as she should be. Post 8vo. cloth. 8s. 6d. Skeet.
- Campbell (Mrs. Graham). Louisa's Metrical Grammar. Square cloth. 2s. 6d. Longman.
- One Hundred Voices from Nature. Square cloth. 4s. 6d. Longman.
- Dodd's Scottish Covenanters. Third edition. Feap. 8vo. cloth. 5s. Edmonston.
- Dircks (Henry). Perpetuum Mobile; or, Search for Self-motive Powers during 17th, 18th, and 19th Centuries. Post 8vo. cloth. 10s. 6d. E. & F. N. Spon.
- Foster (A. F.). History of England for Schools and Families. 6s. Chapman & Hall.
- Gryll Grange. By the Author of "Headlong Hall." Post 8vo. cloth. 7s. 6d. Parker & Son.
- Gamgee (J.). Dairy Stock. Crown 8vo. cloth. 7s. 6d. Hamilton.
- Grey (Mrs.). One of the Family. Two vols. Post 8vo. £1. 1s. Kent.
- Galloway (Rev. W. B.). Ezekiel's Sign, metrically paraphrased. Feap. 8vo. cloth. 2s. 6d. Rivington.
- Haines (Rev. H.). A Manual of Monumental Brasses. 2 vols. 8vo. cloth. £1. 1s. J. H. & J. Parker.
- Hutton (Josh. LL.D.). Personal Duties, &c. 7s. 6d. Witfield.
- Hunthouse (C.). New Zealand. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth. 15s. Stanford.
- Heaton (Charles W.). The Threshold of Chemistry. 12mo. 4s. Chapman & Hall.
- Jelf's Greek Grammar. 2 vols. 8vo. Third edition. £1. 10s. Parker.
- Jessopp (A.). Edited by. Contes par Emile Souvestre. Second edition. 3s. Nutt.
- Kieser (J. C.). The National Melodist. Royal 8vo. cloth. 5s. Simpkin.
- Kennedy (Rev. J.). The Days of the Fathers in Ross-shire. 12mo. cloth. 13s. 6d. Hamilton.
- Lamont's Seasons with Sea-horses. 8vo. 18s. Hurst & Blackett.
- Lockhart's Medical Missionary in China. 2nd edition. 8vo. cloth. 15s. Hurst & Blackett.
- Lock (T. R.). The French Treaty and Tariff of 1860. 5s. Cassell.
- Little Ella. 2nd edition. Square 16mo. cloth. 3s. 6d. Edmonston.
- Mills (John). The Life of a Foxhound. 2nd edition. 8vo. cloth. 5s. Longman.
- Morgan (Rev. R. W.). St. Paul in Britain, or the Origin of British as Opposed to Papal Christianity. Crown 8vo. cloth. 4s. J. H. & J. Parker.
- Macaulay's History of England. Vol. V. Edited by Lady Trevelyan. 8vo. cloth. 12s. Longman.
- Millar (J.). Hints on Insanity. 12mo. cloth. 3s. 6d. Renshaw.
- Orwell. The Bishop's Walk and Bishop's Times. 5s. Macmillan.
- Pepper (J. H.). Scientific Amusement for Young People. 16mo. cloth. 1s. 6d. Routledge.
- Price (G.). On Gunpowder Proof. Royal 8vo. cloth. 2s. C. & F. N. Spon.
- Punch. Re-issue. Bi-monthly series. Cloth, 6s.; boards, 5s. Bradbury & Evans.
- Rhind (W. G.). The Six Days' Creation. Fourth edition. 3s. 6d. Broom.
- Ritchie (Rev. W.). Life for God exemplified in Nehemiah. Crown 8vo. cloth. 4s. 6d. Hamilton.
- Stallybrass. Songs of the Woods and Fields. Royal 8vo. sewed. 3s. 6d. Simpkin.
- Swete (C. J.). A Handbook of Epsom. Crown 8vo. cloth. 4s. Simpkin.
- Supplementary Chapter to the Life of Rev. John Brown. Crown 8vo. sewed. 2s. Edmonston.
- Smyth (Mrs. G.). Mornings with Mamma. (Gospel Series). Feap. 8vo. cloth. 5s. J. Hogg & Son.
- Shorter (T.). Poetry for Schools and Home. 18mo. cloth. 1s. 6d. Allman.
- Scott (Lieut.-Col. Percy). A Handbook Dictionary for the Militia and Volunteer Service. Boards. 3s. 6d. Allen & Co.
- Smith (Toulmin). Law of Nuisances. 12mo. 7s. 6d. Sweet.
- The Twelve Churches; or, Tracings along Watling Street. Imp. 8vo. cloth. 3s. 6d. Rivington.
- The Two Cosmos. Second edition. Crown 8vo. cloth. 10s. 6d. Edmonston.
- The Head of the Family. Sixth edition. Crown 8vo. cloth. 5s. Chapman & Hall.
- The Pickwick Papers. Vol. II. Illustrated. Post 8vo. cloth. 7s. 6d. Chapman & Hall.
- The Choral Wreath: Tonic-Sol-Fa edition. 8vo. sewed. 1s. 6d. Simpkin.
- Turnbull (J.). Easy and Progressive Exercises in Singing. 8vo. sewed. 1s. 6d. Simpkin.
- Thynne (Lady C.). Charlote Grange. Crown 8vo. cloth. 6s. J. Duffy.
- Tyrrell (J. de Poix). Grammar of Household Words, English and French. 12mo. cloth. 4s. 6d. Longman.
- Whately (Archbishop). Selected Tales of the Genii. Second edition. 5s. Parker & Son.
- White (Dr.). Catechetical Exercises on the Acts of the Apostles. 12mo. limp cloth. 1s. Allman.
- Yates (Edmund). After Office Hours. 12mo. boards. 2s. Kent & Co.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

MEETINGS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

- 8½ P.M. Geographical—Burlington House. "Instructions to Consul Petherick on his taking leave for the White Nile." "Travels in the Gorilla Region of Western Equatorial Africa," by M. Du Chaillu.

- 7 " Actuaries—12, St. James's-square.

TUESDAY.

- 8½ " Medical and Chirurgical—53, Berners-street, Oxford-street.
- 8 " Civil Engineers—25, Great George-street, Westminster. Continued discussion on Mr. Fox's paper "On Iron Permanent Way;" and "Description of a Pier erected at Southport, Lancashire," by Mr. Henry Hooper, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
- 9 " Zoological—11, Hanover-square. "On some points relating to the Anatomy of the British Freshwater and Oceanic Ducks," by Dr. Crisp; "Notice of a Star-fish new to the Fauna of Britain," by Dr. Gray.
- 3 " Royal Institution—Albemarle-street. Professor Owen—"On Fishes."

WEDNESDAY.

- 8 " Society of Arts—John-street, Adelphi. "On the Hudson's Bay Territories, their Trade, Productions, and Resources." By Mr. A. K. Labester.
- 8½ " Archaeological Association—32, Sackville-street.

THURSDAY.

- 8½ " Royal—Burlington House. 1. On the Weights of the Human Body and Internal Organs, in the Same and Insane of both Sexes, at different Ages." By Robert Boyd, M.D. 2. "On the Electric Conducting Power of Copper and its Alloys." By A. Matthiessen, Esq.

- 8½ " Antiquaries—Somerset House.
- 8 " Philological—Somerset House.
- 3 " Royal Institution—Albemarle-street. Professor Tyndall "On Electricity."

FRIDAY.

- 8 " Royal Institution—Albemarle-street. Professor H. E. Roscoe—"On Bunsen and Kirchhoff's Spectrum Observations."
- 4 " Archaeological Institution—26, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall.

SATURDAY.

- 3 " Royal Institution—Albemarle-street. Dr. E. Frankland—"On Inorganic Chemistry."

On SATURDAY next, MARCH 2nd,
**A FULL-SIZED SUPPLEMENT,
 GRATIS,**

WILL BE PUBLISHED, WITH THE USUAL NUMBER OF

THE LONDON REVIEW, containing
 THE COMPLETE STORY
 OF

**THE PARSON'S DAUGHTER
 OF OXNEY COLNE,**

BY
ANTHONY TROLLOPE,

Author of "Framley Parsonage," &c.

Our Readers will observe that in consequence of the great variety of important and interesting matters contained in this day's Paper, we have been obliged to publish four additional Pages, to the usual quantity contained in an ordinary Number of "THE LONDON REVIEW."

*** ALL COMMUNICATIONS ARE REQUESTED TO BE ADDRESSED TO "THE EDITOR," AND NOT TO ANY GENTLEMAN BY NAME, CONNECTED, OR SUPPOSED TO BE CONNECTED, WITH "THE LONDON REVIEW."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, Covent Garden.
 Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Until the termination of the Season the performances will commence at 8 o'clock, the doors opening at half-past 7. This arrangement is in accordance with the numerous applications of the nobility and gentry at the Box Office. On MONDAY, February 23rd, and during the week, commencing at 8 o'clock, Auber's Opera LE DOMINO NOIR, the words adapted by H. F. Chorley. Miss Louisa Pyne, Leffler, Thirlwall, Huddart, Mordell, Messrs. Henry Haigh, H. Corri, St. Albyn, and Horncastle. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. To conclude with a New Ballet Divertissement: Mlle. Lamoureux, Mlle. Pierron, Mons. Vandries, and the Corps de Ballet.—In rehearsal, an entirely New Opera, entitled RUY BLAS. The music by Howard Glover.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The New Comedy, THE BABES IN THE WOOD, performed at Windsor Castle by command of Her Majesty, having been received with loud laughter and applause, will be repeated on MONDAY, February 25th, and during the week, characters by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. W. Farren, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Weeks, and Miss Fanny Stirling, concluding with the unequalled Pantomime of QUEEN LADY-BIRD, FLY AWAY HOME.

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Sum Insured.	Bonuses added.	Amount payable up to Dec. 1854.
£5,000	£1,987 10	£6,987 10
1,000	397 10	1,397 10
100	39 15	139 15

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Immediate application should be made to the Resident Director, No. 8, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

By order,

P. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT, ACCOUNTS, and BALANCE SHEET OF THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY for the year 1860 are this day published, and may be had by a written or personal application to the Head Office, or to any of the Society's Agents.

CHARLES INGALL, ACTUARY.

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 39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C., London,
 Feb. 20, 1861.

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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

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THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—FREEHOLD LAND, HOUSES, and GROUND RENTS.—The first allotment for the present year is fixed to take place on THURSDAY, February 28th, at the Offices of the Conservative Land Society, between 12 and 1 o'clock. On this occasion will be offered the second portion of the Woodbury Park Estate, Tunbridge Wells, presenting the most picturesque sites; Building Plots on the North Bow Estate, Old Ford; Building Plots at Bound's-green, Woodgreen; and also Building Land adjoining the village of Tottenham. All the situations of the before-mentioned estates are first-rate, in the immediate vicinity of railroad stations with good roads, well drained, and supply of water and gas. The ground rents are on the St. Margaret's and Battersea Estates, and the freehold houses are at Enfield and Camberwell. Plans and full particulars may be had at the Offices, No. 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C., price 6d. each estate, or 7d. by post. Prospectuses free of charge.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.

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Some further changes in matters of detail were made, and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

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